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(54) **PROCESS FOR THE SITE-DIRECTED INTEGRATION OF DNA INTO THE GENOME OF PLANTS**
VERFAHREN ZUR ORTSSPEZIFISCHEN INTEGRATION VON DNA INS PFLANZLICHE GENOM
PROCEDE POUR L'INTEGRATION CIBLEE D'ADN DANS LE GENOME DE VEGETAUX

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EP 0 436 007 B1

Description**Field of the invention**

5 The invention is in the field of recombinant DNA. More in particular, it is related to modified plants, processes for the site-directed modification of the genome of plants, and DNA constructs used therein.

Background of the invention

10 During the recent years, techniques have been developed for the genetic manipulation of plant cells and the re-generation of these plant cells into transgenic plants. On the one hand, direct DNA transformation of plant protoplasts may be used for the introduction of the desired DNA into plant cells. For this purpose, several methods are available, e.g. Ca/PEG (Krens *et al.*, 1982; Negru *et al.*, 1987), electroporation and microinjection (Crossway *et al.*, 1986). Using the recently developed microprojectile method (Klein *et al.*, 1987) also intact plant tissues may be transformed
 15 with 'naked' DNA. On the other hand, the desired DNA may be introduced into the plant cell using the natural DNA transfer system of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* bacteria (for review, see Klee *et al.*, 1987).

Agrobacterium tumefaciens and *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*, after attachment to the plant cell wall, are capable of transferring a piece of DNA to the plant cell. Such a piece, the transfer-DNA (T-DNA), is as T-region part of a large plasmid (190-240 kbp) in the bacterium, which is called the Ti-plasmid in the case of *A. tumefaciens* and Ri-plasmid in the case of *A. rhizogenes*. The T-DNA becomes integrated into the nuclear genome of the plant cell (Tomashow *et al.*, 1980; Chilton *et al.*, 1982). Genes residing in the T-DNA are expressed in the plant cell and cause the latter to behave as a tumor cell (Ooms *et al.*, 1981; Willmitzer *et al.*, 1982a+b).

In addition to the genes that are responsible for tumor induction also genes are present on the T-DNA which take care of the production of so-called opines. Opines, like octopine and nopaline, may serve as energy, nitrogen and/or carbon source to *Agrobacterium*. The enzymes that are needed for the catabolism of these opines are encoded by genes that reside on the Ti- (Ri-) plasmids (e.g. Bomhoff *et al.*, 1976; Kerr and Roberts, 1976; Hooykaas *et al.*, 1977). Depending on the opine production, the Ti- and Ri-plasmids are classified into groups (for example octopine or nopaline plasmids). The T-region is confined by two imperfect direct repeats of 25 base pairs, also called 'borders' (Yadav *et al.*, 1982; Zambryski *et al.*, 1982; Gielen *et al.*, 1984; Slightom *et al.*, 1985). The presence of these borders *in cis* is a prerequisite for correct transfer of T-DNA (Wang *et al.*, 1984; Peralta and Ream, 1985).

The presence of the right border is necessary for the efficient T-DNA transfer (Ooms *et al.*, 1982; Shaw *et al.*, 1984b; Wang *et al.*, 1984). Depending on the test system it was found that deletion of the left border in some experiments does (Bakkeren *et al.*, 1989) whereas in other experiments does not lead to a lower frequency of T-DNA transfer to the plant cell (Hille *et al.*, 1983a; Joos *et al.*, 1983). Next to the right border a sequence is present that significantly increases the efficiency of T-DNA transfer (Peralta *et al.*, 1986; Van Haaren *et al.*, 1986, 1987; Wang *et al.*, 1987). The action of this 'enhancer' element is independent on position or orientation with respect to the right border (Van Haaren *et al.*, 1986). From experiments with synthetic borders it appeared that the right and left border sequences are interchangeable and, consequently, the 'enhancer' determines which border sequence becomes the dominant right border
 40 (Peralta *et al.*, 1986; Van Haaren *et al.*, 1987).

In addition to the T-DNA, there are virulence genes that on the one hand reside on the chromosome, on the other hand on the Ti-plasmid (Vir-region). These genes are involved in attachment of the bacterium to the plant cell and in the transfer process of the T-DNA to the plant cell (for review see Melchers and Hooykaas, 1987).

All the gene transfer systems mentioned above have in common the disadvantage that the site of integration of the transforming DNA is unpredictable. Thus, as with the other plant transformation techniques mentioned above, the DNA that is introduced into the plant cell via *Agrobacterium* appears to become integrated at random locations in the genome (Chyi *et al.*, 1986; Wallroth *et al.*, 1986; Spielman and Simpson, 1986). In certain situations, however, it is desirable or even necessary to determine the site of integration beforehand. Thus, the gene to be introduced might be targeted to a location where the desired regulation of expression is guaranteed. Also the newly introduced DNA could be used to mutate or inactivate a specific plant gene.

Several methods have been described to integrate DNA sequences into the plant genome in a site-specific manner. These methods are all based on a mechanism known as homologous recombination.

Homologous recombination is a process that occurs very efficiently within bacteria and yeasts. In these organisms it is used for site-directed integration of newly introduced DNA (Ruvkun and Ausubel, 1981; Orr-Weaver *et al.*, 1981).
 55 In yeast it was found that DNA molecules, linearized in the area of homology with DNA integrated into the genome, recombine with a 10-1000 fold higher frequency. More recently, also in mammalian cells homologous recombination between genomic and newly introduced DNA was found to occur (Smithies *et al.*, 1985; Thomas and Capecchi, 1987; Song *et al.*, 1987; Baker *et al.*, 1988; for recent review see Capecchi, 1989). Also in these systems it appeared that

upon co-transformation of two defective mutants linearisation of one of the mutants in the region of homology resulted in - on an average - a 10-fold higher recombination frequency (Kucherlapati *et al.*, 1984).

Recombination between two homologous DNA molecules, after their simultaneous introduction into a plant cell, has been reported by Wirtz *et al.*, 1987.

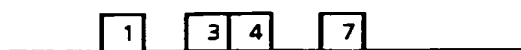
European patent application (EP-A-0 317 509) discloses a method for the integration of DNA sequences into the genome of plants through homologous recombination. According to the application the introduction of the DNA construct into the plant host may occur by known techniques, such as the *Agrobacterium* transfer system. In the Examples, a direct DNA transformation method (with "naked" DNA) was actually used to introduce the incoming DNA into polyethyleneglycol (PEG) treated tobacco protoplasts.

It was stated that modifications on exactly defined locations in the plant genome could be obtained. However, the results of the experiments, using different defective APHII genes, conferring kanamycin resistance, were not conclusive as to whether restoration of the gene occurred on the desired locus ("*in situ*"). In a later published article on the same experiments by one of the inventors, Paszkowski *et al.* (1988), it was only assumed that restoration of the defective APHII gene, due to homologous recombination with the incoming defective APHII gene, could have occurred on locus, "but further evidence to confirm this was required".

There is still a need for an efficient method for *in situ* modification of the plant genome and selection of the desired mutants.

Summary of the invention

The present invention provides a method for introducing a defined mutation in a selected target locus of a nuclear plant genome by integrating at least a part of a recombinant DNA into said genome through homologous recombination at the target locus, which recombinant DNA has the following general structure,

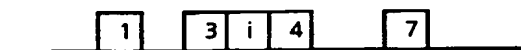


in which the boxes 1 and 7 and the connecting lines represent DNA sequences that are capable of functioning as a T-DNA border in the DNA transfer process,

in which box 1 or 7 may be absent but not both, in which box 3 comprises a DNA sequence which is sufficiently homologous to a DNA sequence inside the target locus and sufficiently long to promote homologous recombination, in which box 4 represents a DNA sequence that is not homologous to sequences occurring in the target locus, and in which the lines connecting the boxes may represent any number of basepairs, or no basepairs,

and identifying transformants having the defined mutation in said target locus using known methods.

The invention also provides recombinant DNA capable of integrating a part of itself into the genome of a plant host via homologous recombination at the target locus, which recombinant DNA has the following general structure with at least the following requirements :



in which the boxes 1 and 7 represent DNA sequences that are capable of functioning as a T-DNA border in the DNA transfer process,

in which box 1 or 7 may be absent but not both,

in which both box 3 and 4 represent DNA sequences which are sufficiently homologous and sufficiently long to promote homologous recombination with the target locus,

in which the DNA sequences within the boxes have the same 5' to 3' orientation as in the target locus, but the order of the boxes themselves have been changed with respect to the situation in the target locus, resulting in insertion of box i in the target locus after homologous recombination, in which the lines connecting the boxes may represent any number of basepairs, or no basepairs.

The invention further provides DNA-constructs that additionally enable selection of those plants that contain the defined mutations on the desired genomic location. These constructs are especially useful if the integrated mutation is phenotypically difficult to detect. The invention also provides methods to integrate DNA sequences containing defined mutations on desired locations of the plant genome, by introducing these T-DNA constructs to the plant cell using the DNA-transfer system of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, or species related thereto. Also vectors are provided, containing said recombinant T-DNA constructs, as well as bacteria transformed therewith.

Detailed description

It was surprisingly found that two T-DNAs, containing regions of homology, which are simultaneously introduced into a plant cell, are physically capable of homologous recombination. Moreover, newly introduced T-DNA, hereinafter referred to as the 'targeting construct', containing regions of homology with the plant genome of the acceptor plant cell was also found to be capable of recombination with the genomic DNA sequence, within the regions of homology. In some cases the restored phenotype, viz. kanamycin resistance, was shown to be the result of restoration of the mutated locus, i.e. the plant had been modified *in situ*, on the desired locus in the genome. The desired locus will also be indicated hereafter as 'target locus'.

The recombined sequences in the plant genome appeared stable and genetically inheritable.

The frequencies of recombination (compared with the number of transformants) found by us for the *Agrobacterium* system are comparable with the frequencies that were found by Wirtz *et al.*, (1987) and by Paszkowski *et al.*, (1988) for the direct DNA-transformation method, using naked DNA.

The possibility to use the *Agrobacterium* transfer system to enforce homologous recombination in plant cells was quite unexpected, in the light of the structural properties of T-DNA, and the involvement of proteins in the transfer process. This is illustrated by the following findings;

a) using the *Agrobacterium* transfer system, the transforming DNA (T-DNA) is excised from the transforming plasmid at the T-DNA borders, and consequently, is not linearized within a region of homology with the target locus, as is the case with all naked DNA,

b) unlike with naked DNA, the T-DNA molecule was not expected to be available for homologous recombination due to its single-stranded nature and as a consequence of the association with virulence proteins such as Vir E (Gietl *et al.*, 1987; Das, 1988; Sen *et al.*, 1989; Citovsky *et al.*, 1988, 1989; Christie *et al.*, 1988) and Vir D2. VirD2 is even known to be covalently attached to the 5' end of the so-called T-strand (Young and Nester, 1988; Herrera-Estrella *et al.*, 1988; Ward and Barnes, 1988). A model is described in which the T-DNA is transferred to the plant cell as a single stranded linear molecule (Stachel *et al.*, 1987; Albright *et al.*, 1987) and in which single stranded-DNA binding proteins possibly protect the DNA from nuclease activity before integration into the genome (Gietl *et al.*, 1987; Citovsky *et al.*, 1988, 1989; Das *et al.*, 1988; Sen *et al.*, 1989; Christie *et al.*, 1988; Young and Nester, 1988; Herrera-Estrella *et al.*, 1988; Ward and Barnes, 1988).

c) the very high background that is to be expected, due to the very efficient random integration of T-DNA; this requires a rigorous selection mechanism to find plant hosts with the proper integration (i.e. via homologous recombination) *in situ*, while discarding the non-transformed hosts, as well as the overwhelming majority of the plant hosts having undesired random integrations of the entire T-DNA in their genome. Especially, when the desired mutations to be integrated into the plant genome are difficult to observe immediately (i.e. that have a phenotype that can not easily be observed or screened for), this poses a serious problem. In fact many *in situ* modifications are difficult to detect.

Although it was mentioned that *Agrobacterium* can be used as DNA-transfer system to direct homologous recombination, until now, no results had been reported, which is supporting the above mentioned doubts with respect to the suitability of the *Agrobacterium* DNA-transfer system for the site directed mutagenesis of the plant genome.

Some of the advantages of the use of *Agrobacterium* as a DNA-transfer system to enforce site-directed mutagenesis of the plant genome over the use of naked DNA transformation, are, among others:

1) Protoplasts are transformed by *Agrobacterium* with a considerably higher frequency than is possible when using naked DNA transformation. From calli that were regenerated from protoplasts of *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. petit havana SR1, cocultivated with *Agrobacterium* during 72 hours, 20-50% appeared to be transformed (Van den Elzen *et al.*, 1985a; Depicker *et al.*, 1985). Even if the recombination frequency with T-DNA would be lower than the recombination frequency with naked DNA, the percentage of cells that is transformed by homologous recombination could be higher due to a higher transformation frequency using the *Agrobacterium* DNA-transfer system.

2) Regeneration of protoplasts into plants is still a problem for many plant species. This limits the use of 'naked' DNA-transformation, with which it is necessary to work with protoplasts (except for the particle bombardment technique, which may use regenerable plant parts, however this technique causes a lot of scrambling, and for this reason appears not very useful for this purpose). Furthermore, regeneration of protoplasts into plants proceeds through a callus phase. During such a phase somaclonal variation is often observed. Somaclonal variation includes all chromosomal rearrangements in mitotically dividing tissue and results in chimaeric tissue. To obtain transformed plants via *Agrobacterium*, no regeneration of protoplasts is needed. Easily regenerable tissues of the plant like e. g. leaf discs (Horsch *et al.*, 1985), potato tuber discs (Sheerman and Bevan, 1988) or meristems (Ulian *et al.*,

1988) can be used to provide transformed plants after cocultivation with Agrobacterium. Shoots can also be regenerated with reasonable frequency from leaf discs of tobacco plants that have been inoculated with A. rhizogenes. Easily regenerable plant tissue, that can be readily transformed using Agrobacterium, can now be obtained from many other plant species as well.

3) In contrast with integration of naked DNA, the integration of the T-DNA is precise. With this is meant that T-DNA copies often integrate intact and that 'scrambling' hardly occurs (Hain et al., 1985; Czernilofsky et al., 1986; Derolles and Gardner, 1988). Wirtz et al. (1987) and Paszkowski et al. (1988) find rather complex integration patterns in the plant genome, in their experiments, where they use naked DNA-transformation to examine homologous recombination.

4) Some naked DNA-transformation methods require so-called carrier-DNA to increase the transformation frequency. This carrier DNA might interfere with the homologous recombination event. Besides, this carrier DNA becomes more or less randomly integrated into the plant genome (Peerbolte et al., 1985) and, consequently, causes undesired mutations in the genome of the host. The Agrobacterium system does not require carrier-DNA.

The attention for the Agrobacterium system further increased after it appeared that in addition to dicotyledonous plants also monocots - among which bulbous plants, asparagus and cereals - can be transformed using Agrobacterium (Hooykaas-van Slogteren et al., 1984; Hernalsteens et al., 1984; Graves and Goldman, 1986, 1987; Grimsley et al., 1987).

In general it was found that two T-DNAs are capable of homologous recombination within the plant cell. In particular this was shown for a model gene namely the NPTII-gene, conferring kanamycin resistance (Km^r). The NPTII gene is derived from the bacterial transposon Tn5 (Beck et al., 1982) and codes for the enzyme neomycin phosphotransferase. When the NPTII gene is placed under regulatory signals derived from plant genes (or Agrobacterium T-DNA genes), it can be expressed after introduction in the plant cell and provide resistance to the antibiotic kanamycin (Bevan et al., 1983; Herrera-Estrella et al., 1983). Plant cells are sensitive to kanamycin. Therefore, the gene can be used as a selectable marker for transformed cells or tissue slices. This Km^r gene is chosen as model gene for the detection of homologous recombination in plant cells, viz. protoplasts of Nicotiana tabacum cv. petit havana SR1.

Upon separate transformation of T-DNAs containing a defective NPTII gene, no Km^r protoplasts could be obtained. However, simultaneous introduction of both defective NPTII-genes by cocultivating tobacco protoplasts with two different Agrobacterium tumefaciens strains, each containing a different defective NPTII-gene in a binary vector, resulted in Km^r tobacco cells. These cells could be regenerated into Km^r calli and subsequently, into Km^r plants. Analysis at the DNA level confirmed that both defective NPTII-genes complemented each other through homologous recombination. Analysis at the protein level also showed the recombination event had occurred at exactly the correct site within the coding region of the gene. The possibility that the recombination event had taken place in Agrobacterium was excluded by control experiments.

This shows, for the first time, that homologous recombination in a plant cell between two T-DNAs sharing a region of homology is possible.

In another experiment, a transgenic tobacco plant, containing a defective NPTII gene in its genome was transformed with a repair construct that was introduced into the plant cell using the Agrobacterium DNA-transfer system. The repair construct also contained a defective NPTII-gene mutated at a different location within the gene. It was shown that the mutation could be restored due to homologous recombination between the newly introduced NPTII mutant in targeting construct and the mutant NPTII gene residing in the plant genome. Again, recombination had occurred correctly, resulting in a restored gene, encoding a fully active NPTII-enzyme, that is identical to the wildtype NPTII product. Most importantly, analysis at the DNA level revealed that recombination had occurred at the target locus, resulting in restoration of the gene in situ.

In other experiments it has been shown that targeting is also possible to sequences naturally occurring in the plant genome (endogenous sequences).

In these experiments an endogenous gene, viz. a member of the *rbc* SSU multigene family, was selected as target locus to investigate the possibility to mutate endogenous sequences in situ via homologous recombination. Genes of this family code for the small subunit of ribulose-1,5-biphosphatocarboxylase/ oxygenase (*rbcS*), a nuclear encoded chloroplast localized protein involved in photosynthesis. Expression of the SSU genes is light-dependent.

Therefore two targeting-constructs were made, each comprising a different translational fusion between the coding region of this *rbcS* gene, consisting of four exons and the coding region of the NPTII gene (see figure 10). One chimaeric gene, a translational fusion in the second exon of *rbcS*, codes for a protein in which the transport peptide (involved in targeting the *rbc* gene product to the chloroplast) and the first 23 amino acids of the mature SSU protein are fused N-terminally to NPTII. A similar fusion protein between the transport peptide and the first 23 amino acids of the mature protein of the *rbcS* gene from pea and NPTII has already been described and appeared functional (Schreier et al.,

1985). The other fusion gene codes for a protein in which the transport peptide and 99 amino acids of the mature SSU protein of the N-terminus of the NPTII enzyme are fused. Up to 0.01% of the transformed calli appeared km^r, which in most cases appeared light-regulated, whereby some of the SSU-NPTII fusion protein appeared transported to the chloroplast. Analysis of the genomic locus at the DNA level, using Southern blotting and PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) analysis, revealed that the light-regulated Kanamycin resistance of part of the transformed calli, indeed resulted from modification of the target locus in situ, i.e. at the selected rbcs locus.

The results of this experiment prove, that desired mutations can be introduced in desired loci in the plant genome, independent of the fact whether the target-locus consists of a DNA sequence that is exogenous or endogenous, via homologous recombination, using T-DNA constructs. Furthermore, it nicely illustrates, that any functional part of a gene or an entire gene, which is functional in combination with a functional part of any other gene residing in a selected target locus of the genome of the plant host may be correctly fused to that part in situ, via homologous recombination between the targeting construct and the target locus, resulting in a functional fusion of the two functional gene parts. In its broadest perspective, the present invention provides a method for manipulating in principle any part of the plant genome, without changing the location of that part of the genome.

In the experiments mentioned above, the homologous recombination events could be readily detected, since the gene fragments sharing homology were able to complement each other, thereby conferring kanamycin resistance to the host. However, in many cases, the mutation one wants to introduce into the plant genome via homologous recombination, can not be selected for directly. For instance mutations such as exchange of amino acids or altering codon usage of genes and the like, may not be readily detectable, and thus have to be analysed on the DNA level. Such analyses may involve, restriction mapping of the genomic DNA, PCR-analysis, and/or DNA-sequence analysis.

Since, in these cases, it is very awkward, time consuming and expensive to screen all cocultivated cells for the desired recombination event on the DNA-level, it is desirable to be able to select for transformed hosts, using a positive selection marker, such as an antibiotic gene or a herbicide resistance gene and the like, which have a high probability of being transformed through homologous recombination instead of random integration at undesired locations in the genome. Since the random integration frequency is known to be far greater than the frequency of homologous recombination, a strong selection mechanism is required to discard all those cells that have been transformed through random integration. Therefore, it is preferred, according to the invention, that a positive selection gene is used in combination with a negative selection gene, optionally two negative selection genes, residing in the targeting construct, outside the regions involved in the homologous recombination event. The general structure of such a T-DNA construct is outlined in figure 13A. The boxes 1 and 7 each represent T-DNA borders, boxes 2 and 6 are expression cassettes containing a negative selection gene, box 3 and 4 contain sequences used for recombination and mutation of the target locus, and box 5 contains sequences involved in recombination outside the target locus. The negative selection genes serve to provide disadvantage (preferably lethality) to the cells that have these genes integrated in their genome in an expressionable fashion (e.g. in an expression cassette, containing the structural gene between the regulatory regions that are required for proper expression in the plant host). Accordingly, all cells having the entire T-DNA randomly integrated in the genome will be harmed or killed, due to the presence of the negative selection genes. Only those cells will survive that have the positive selection gene integrated in their genome, while the negative selection genes have been discarded as a consequence of recombination within the regions of homology. Since scrambling of T-DNA is known to occur at a considerably lower rate as compared to naked DNA, the combination of a positive selection gene inside the regions of homology, and one, optionally two, negative selection genes outside the regions of homology, has special advantage if used in combination with the Agrobacterium DNA-transfer system. However, it may very well work with naked DNA too.

Since the property of intact integration (lack of scrambling) will probably be connected with the fact that T-DNA is packed with proteins, this system might also work with T-DNA packaged in vitro, as well as with naked DNA of other origin than Ti/Ri vectors, that has been packed with DNA-binding proteins.

In accordance with the invention it is highly preferred if the construct contains two T-DNA borders in their most active orientation. However it is known in the art that one T-DNA border is sufficient for DNA transfer, and also borders can be used which are synthetic or are integrated in the opposite orientation with respect to the wildtype situation.

The choice of the positive selection gene (contained in box 5) is not critical with respect to the invention as long as it is functional in the host, and administered to the plant host in an expressionable fashion. The positive selection gene may be chosen from the group including (but not limited to) NPTII-gene (encoding resistance for kanamycin), HPT-gene (hygromycin resistance), the ALS gene (chlorsulphuron resistance), DHFR-gene (methotrexate resistance). In order to express these genes, strong constitutive promoters may be used, such as the 35S, or the 19S promoter derived from the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV), T-DNA promoters from Agrobacterium, but also plant promoters, or any promoter which is functional in the host. In general it is preferred that the DNA-sequences not meant to be involved in homologous recombination do not have homology with DNA sequences residing in the genome of the plant. However in case this is required, the regions of homology not meant to participate in the recombination event should be kept as small as possible, in order not to interfere with the desired recombination event.

The choice of the negative selection gene (contained in box 2 and/or box 6) is not critical to the invention as long as it is functional in the plant host, and administered in an expressible fashion. The negative selection gene may for instance be chosen from the group consisting of aux-2 gene from the Ti-plasmide of *Agrobacterium*, the TK-gene from SV40, cytochrome f450 from *Streptomyces griseolus*, the Adh-gene from Maize or *Arabidopsis*, but any gene

5 encoding an enzyme capable of converting harmless substances into harmful substances may be used. Parts 3 and 4 of the targeting construct are most critical with respect to the invention.

In a first preferred embodiment of the invention, mutations are introduced in a selected locus (hereinafter called the target locus) requiring that the remainder of the sequence of the target locus (i.e. on both side of the mutation to be introduced) must be kept intact. Therefore, the sequence immediately next to the mutation must also be provided in
10 box 4 of the construct. Thus, mutations may be introduced inside functional genes, or functional parts of genes, such as regulatory regions, signal sequence, sequences encoding parts (such as functional domains) of the mature protein, or even introns, as well as other functional target loci, not necessarily encoding protein, without changing the sequence of the target locus contiguous to the mutation. In this situation both box 3 and box 4 will have homology with the target locus, whereby box 3 serves to promote the homologous recombination event, and is therefore indicated hereinafter
15 as the recombination box, whereas box 4 comprises the mutation as well as the sequences of the target locus that should not be changed, indicated hereinafter as the complementing box. Since the complementing box can only be integrated into the target locus after homologous recombination within the recombination box, the probability of a recombination event within the latter box should be favoured. It is well known that the longer the region of homology the larger the probability of recombination in this region. It is therefore preferred, that the recombination box be sufficiently
20 long to promote homologous recombination, and furthermore, that it be significantly longer than the complementing box. It should also be understood that if the recombination box of the construct represents the upstream (5') region, the complementing box constitutes the downstream (3') region of the target locus, and vice versa. Furthermore box 3, 4, and E should have the same 5' to 3' orientation.

Most importantly, the order of boxes 3, 4, 5, and E can not be changed in this embodiment of the invention, although
25 the entire fragment may be inserted in the opposite orientation with respect to the T-DNA borders. Likewise, also the entire fragment including the negative selection markers may be inverted with respect to the T-DNA borders.

In the constructs, the complementing box may carry three kinds of mutations, which per definition are located immediately next to the recombination box. These mutations comprise insertion of basepairs, which may be from one to several thousands of basepairs, a replacement of basepairs, not changing the number of basepairs of the target
30 locus, or a deletion of basepairs reducing the number of basepairs, which may be 1 basepair or as much as several thousands of basepairs of the target locus, or combinations of these.

It should be understood that the recombination box in the construct does not necessarily have to start at the precise beginning of the target locus as it is defined. It might as well begin before or after the start of the target locus. However, per definition, it ends exactly at the point where the mutation of the target locus must begin. The complementing box,
35 per definition, starts exactly with the first nucleotide of the mutation, in the case the mutation is an insertion or a replacement, but does not necessarily have to end at the last nucleotide of the target locus, although also per definition, it includes the last nucleotide of the target locus. In the case the mutation constitutes a deletion of basepairs, the complementing box begins exactly where the deletion ends. Of course, the complementing box may contain more than one mutation, even more than one type of mutation. If, in this case, the number of bases separating the the different
40 mutations is large with respect to the regions of uninterrupted homology, it is preferred that such mutations are integrated into the plant genome one after the other, i.e. in different transformation experiments.

In principle, an entire expressible gene may be inserted into the target locus, which gene may itself provide a selectable or screenable trait. In this case box 5, representing an expressible positive selection gene, may be absent in the construct. Consequently, the need for a region of homology outside the target locus (box E) is also lost.

45 In a second preferred embodiment of the present invention, box 4 may represent a sequence that is entirely non-homologous with respect to the target locus. Thus, it may be an exogenous sequence with respect to the host, for instance a sequence derived from a different variety of the same plant species, a different plant species, an organism other than a plant, a synthetic sequence, or a genetically manipulated exogenous sequence, but also a sequence that is endogenous to the plant host, derived from a different locus of the host genome. In the latter case the chances of
50 undesired homologous recombination should be minimized by reducing the length of box 4 with respect to box 3. As for the situation mentioned above, box 5 may be absent if after recombination a selectable or screenable trait arises, eliminating the need for an additional selection gene and box E.

In a third embodiment of the invention, the site directed mutagenesis of the genome merely aims at total inactivation of functional genomic regions. These functional regions include, but are not limited to, genes, regions involved in
55 regulation of gene expression, DNA replication, and the like. Inactivation may be achieved by creating deletions inside the target locus, replacements (e.g. introduction of stopcodons) or insertions (e.g. causing frameshifts and the like), using any of the constructs mentioned above. It will appear to an expert, that in those cases the inactivation of the target locus can be selected or screened for directly due to the apparent phenotype of the target locus, there will be

no need to provide for positive nor negative selection genes. The construct may just contain box 1, 3, 4, and 7, in which box 4 may contain any kind of mutation that is suitable to inactivate the target locus.

A somewhat different targeting construct, indicated as 'insertion vector' is depicted in figure 13B. In addition to the construct outlined in figure 13A, this construct may be used to introduce insertions (box I) into the target locus. Here, Box 3 and 4 represent DNA sequences homologous to the target locus, in which the basepair sequences of the boxes still have the same 5' to 3' order as in the target locus, but the entire boxes changed places with respect to the situation in the target locus. A functional alternative of the construct depicted in figure 13B is one in which both box 3 and 4 point to the other side.

Although targeting of endogenous DNA sequences is exemplified using a target construct in which the promoter and part of the leader sequence of the small subunit of the ribulosebiphosphate carboxylase (rbcS) gene are comprised in the recombination box, it will appear to an expert that in principle any part, whether belonging to the regulatory elements of a gene, the coding regions of a gene, or any other sequence of any gene, gene fragment or different DNA-sequence, may be used in the recombination box in the targeting construct, in order to promote homologous recombination. To put it differently, any part of any gene or any other DNA sequence may be mutated in an exactly defined manner, provided the DNA sequence of the regions immediately flanking the site to be mutated is sufficiently known, using a construct as depicted in figure 13A. The invention is not restricted to loci of which the DNA sequence is known, since the availability of new DNA-sequences is just a matter of time.

Although the invention is exemplified with tobacco protoplasts and plants, also protoplasts from other species can be transformed using this method, both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous, as well as other parts of plants or tissues, e.g. tuber-discs, leaf-discs, embryos, pollen, meristems, and the like, as long as they can be transformed with the *Agrobacterium* transfer DNA-system. Plant groups of special interest in the light of this invention include but are not limited to the Solanaceae, Leguminosae, Umbelliferae, Cruciferae, Compositae, Alliaceae, Vitaceae, Compositae, Asparagaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Liliaceae, Orchideaceae, Theaceae, Coffea, Cucurbitaceae, and the like.

In principle, the naturally occurring DNA-transfer system of *Agrobacterium* could be used to practice the invention, but the size of the wildtype Ti- and Ri-plasmids hampers the manipulation of the T-DNA using recombinant DNA techniques. Therefore, modified *Agrobacterium* vector systems are used in genetic engineering of plants. The plasmids that are subject to genetic manipulation have been trimmed to a more convenient size. With these so-called cointegrate vectors, the foreign DNA (whether or not next to one, or between two borders) can, via small plasmids that are capable of replicating in *E.coli*, be brought onto the Ti- or Ri-plasmid by means of homologous recombination (Hille *et al.*, 1983b; Barton and Chilton, 1983; Zambryski *et al.*, 1983; Deblaere *et al.*, 1985; Fraley *et al.*, 1985).

Especially preferred in accordance with the invention is the so-called binary vector system, in which the T-region is carried by the binary vector, a plasmid which is capable of replicating in both *E.coli* and *A.tumefaciens*, while the Vir-region resides on a helper Ti- or Ri-plasmid (De Framond *et al.*, 1983; Hoekema *et al.*, 1983; Hoekema *et al.*, 1984a). The T-region now only contains border sequences between which the genes that are to be transformed can be cloned. Hereby the enhancer element is present next to the right border.

Also when the T-DNA is located on the chromosome of *Agrobacterium* it can be transferred to the plant cell, provided that the virulence genes are present *in trans* in the same bacterium (Hoekema *et al.*, 1984a).

When Ti- or Ri-plasmids are introduced into bacteria that are related to *Agrobacterium*, such as *Rhizobium* (Hooykaas *et al.*, 1977) or *Phyllobacterium* (Van Veen *et al.*, 1988), then the T-region of these plasmids appears still to be transferred to the plant cell, upon coinoculation.

The system of *Agrobacterium*-mediated gene-targeting may be applied, among others, for the *in situ* modification of genes of interest in the field of human nutrition, food-processing, animal-fodder, industrial non-food applications and plant genes related to environmental fitness.

The *in situ* modifications of genes may affect any aspect of gene functioning, regulation of gene expression, or protein functioning.

Affecting gene functioning includes any mechanism of complete inactivation of genes (including members of multigene families or other sequences) the expression of which is not desired. Such genes may be encoding key-enzymes in metabolic pathways, such as fatty acid, carbohydrate-, or secondary pathways. Inactivation of such genes may cause specific alteration of these metabolic routes. Such alterations may be desirable as to inhibit the formation of metabolites that are unhealthy (such as specific alkaloids, and the like) untasty, or otherwise undesirable. It may be very advantageous to inactivate genes that are involved in fruit ripening, flowering, pollination, and the like. Also genes may be inactivated in plants that are used as raw material in food processing, production of food ingredients, pharmaceuticals, or for industrial use and the like.

The invention is also very useful for the inhibition of the formation of proteins or polypeptides that are themselves undesired, for instance those that are toxic to humans, domesticated animals and cattle, and the like.

regulation of gene expression

In a slightly different embodiment of the invention genes of interest may not be entirely inactivated, but their regulation of expression modified. Such modifications may involve non-modulated stimulation of expression (overexpression), (partial) inhibition of expression, responsiveness to certain internal (hormones, metabolites) or external (heat, cold, drought, light-intensity, day-length, tactile stimuli, chemicals, pathogens) signals. For purposes of simplicity regulation of gene expression includes also protein-sorting (transport of proteins to specific compartments of the cell, or the extracellular space). It is known that certain DNA sequences are involved in non specific stimulation or inhibition, other sequences in responsive stimulation or inhibition of gene expression. Many of such sequences such as regulatory elements (including promoters, transcription and translation enhancers, light-responsive elements, and the like), sequences coding for signal peptides, organelle import domains, transit peptides and the like are known in some detail, and many more will come at hand in the near future. It has been established that many of such sequences constitute a functional domain of itself (i.e. functioning irrespective of other functional domains), which creates the possibility to combine hitherto nonexistent combinations of domains, thus altering regulation ad libitum. However, it seems that genomic localisation may play a significant role in the regulation of newly introduced gene-constructs as well, sometimes completely overruling other factors affecting gene regulation. Sometimes, genes can not be expressed in a specific plant host at all. This is one of the major problems in genetic engineering of plants. The present invention may help to solve this problem in creating the possibility to target newly introduced gene-constructs to genomic loci that have a somehow predictable expression mode. For instance, genes that need overexpression can be targeted now to genomic loci that are known to be very active. In order to achieve this highly active loci can be chosen such as the loci on which some of the *rbcS* genes, the chlorophyll a/b binding protein genes, and the like, are located. The DNA-sequences of interest may be introduced with or their own regulatory elements, such as promoters, enhancers, transcription terminators and the like, or fused to the regulatory elements present in the target locus.

The problem of poor expression also plays a role when one wants to alter the structure of endogenous genes, as to modify protein structure, or domains involved in routing, without changing the genomic location. Formerly, such genes were isolated and modified *in vitro*, and subsequently reintegrated into the plant genome using standard transformation techniques. By doing so, the altered gene-construct reintegrates randomly into the plant genome, often losing its specific regulation. Using methods provided for by the present invention, the gene can now be modified *in situ*, with little chance to abolish its mode of expression.

For the example, the amino acid content of the encoded protein can be changed by insertion, deletion and/or substitution of amino acids following replacement of some or all of the basepair sequence encoding for the protein. Genes of particular interest are genes coding for abundant proteins like seed storage proteins such as zein, napin, phaseolin, storage albumin and the like, of which the nutritional value can be raised by introducing more essential amino acids, such as lysine or tryptophane.

Furthermore, the invention can have considerable advantage when used for the *in situ* modification of proteins involved in some form of environmental stress. These genes often have a very intricate mode of gene regulation which one might not want to disturb by changing the genomic location of the gene, although it might be advantageous to change the protein itself. For instance the mode of action, stability or pathogen range of a particular protein can be changed. On the other hand mutations may be introduced into a gene of interest expressly causing altered gene expression at the protein level. This may be achieved for instance by altering codon usage. These mutations can be introduced using techniques very well known in the art.

The following figures illustrate the invention.

Figure 1:

Construction of plasmids pSDM4 and pSDM7, which contain the intact *Km^r* gene that is functional in plant cells. These plasmids served as basis for the construction of the different defective genes (figures 2, 3 and 5). The following cloning steps are depicted here: 1) the transfer of the *Bgl*III/*Hind*III fragment from pMOGEN24 to pUC12 (*x**Bam*HI*x**Hin*dIII), 2) the replacement of the transcription terminator of the nopaline synthase gene (3'*NOS*) with that of the octopine synthase gene (3'*OCS*), 3) the introduction of a 8 bp synthetic DNA fragment (linker) containing a *Xho*I restriction site at the *Eco*RI restriction site and 4) the transfer of the *supF* containing fragment from plasmid π VX to the *Bam*HI site of pSDM4. Abbreviations and symbols are explained in the legend.

Figure 2:

Construction of the defective *Km^r* genes 5' Δ I, 5' Δ II and 3' Δ I starting from plasmid pSDM7. The intact *Km^r* as it present on pSDM7 is depicted linear. Beneath it the defective genes are depicted with lines. The lines indicate which DNA sequences of the intact *Km^r* gene from pSDM7 are still present in the defective genes.

The 5'ΔI was obtained by replacing the XmaIII/BclI fragment, after filling in with Klenow-polymerase, with an oligonucleotide of 10 bp, on which an EcoRI site (EcoRI-linker) is located. Replacement of the the TthIII.1/BclI fragment after filling in with Klenowpolymerase, with an EcoRI-linker (10 bases) resulted in 5'ΔII. In 3'ΔI the 3' region of the Km^r gene till the RsrII site was removed. The supF gene was cloned distal from the mutant Km^r gene. Abbreviations and symbols are explained in the legend.

Figure 3:

Cloning of the defective Km^r genes (see figure 2) as XhoI/HindIII fragment into the binary vector pSDM5 (xXhoI x HindIII). In this way the defective genes were located next to the Hm^r gene between the T-DNA border sequences (see figure 4). The plasmid pSDM5 was derived from pMOGEN24 by replacing the SphI fragment of pMOGEN24, after blunt-ending with Klenowpolymerase, with a XhoI-linker (10 bp synthetic DNA fragment containing a XhoI restriction site). See also legend.

Figure 4:

Overview of the T-region of plasmid pSDM100 on which the intact Km^r gene is located. Beneath it, with black lines is indicated which DNA-sequences of the T-region of pSDM100 are also present in the T-region of pSDM102 and in that of pSDM104. See also legend.

Figure 5:

Construction of the 3' deletion mutants of the Km^r gene starting from the plasmid pSDM4. A 75 bp HindIII/BamHI fragment with synthetic octopine type left border sequences was introduced behind the intact Km^r gene on pSDM4, resulting in pSDM8. The sequence of the fragment containing the synthetic left border is shown in figure 6. Through deletion of an EcoRV/BamHI- or an EcoRV/RsrII-fragment, respectively the plasmids pSDM8* and 3'ΔIIa were obtained. In this way the intact or defective Km^r gene is located between border sequences. In pSDM9 the 110 basepair HindIII/BglII fragment of the plasmid pRAL3912 (Hoekema *et al.*, 1985) was placed behind the Km^r-gene. This fragment contains the wildtype octopine left border sequence. The plasmids pSDM9* and 3'ΔIIb were obtained from pSDM9 by deleting the AccI/BstEI fragment or the AccI/RsrII fragment, respectively. The T-regions of the plasmids pSDM8*, pSDM9*, 3'ΔIIa and 3'ΔIIb were transferred as EcoRI/HindIII fragment to the binary vector pLM997 (see figure 7), resulting in the vectors pSDM200, pSDM210, pSDM201 and pSDM211.

Figure 6:

The sequence of the synthetic HindIII/BamHI fragment on which the left T-DNA border of the octopine type is located. The recognition sites for different restriction enzymes are indicated above and beneath the sequence.

Figure 7:

Construction of plasmid pLM997. Plasmid pLM997 was derived from pMOGEN24 by deletion of the BglII fragment carrying the T-DNA followed by the introduction of a so-called polycloningsite (a synthetic DNA-fragment containing several recognition sites for restriction enzymes) in the remaining BglII restriction site. The EcoRI and HindIII sites in which the EcoRI/HindIII fragments of plasmids pSDM8*, pSDM9*, 3'ΔIIa and 3'ΔIIb were inserted, are indicated with arrows.

Figure 8:

Illustration of the detection of recombination events via Southern analysis and the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Genomic DNA of Km^r plant lines obtained from the cotransformation experiments was digested with EcoRI/BclI and HindIII. The fragments that were detected after blotting and hybridization with the 3'OCS- or the NPTII-probe are depicted. A 2.1 Kb fragment is indicative for the presence of a repaired NPTII gene. Digestion with HindIII only generates junction fragments (i.e. fragments that contain the junction between plant DNA and the integrated T-DNA copy). The number of HindIII fragments was used as an indication for the number of T-DNA inserts in the plant genome. PCR analysis using primers 2 and 3 was performed on plants in which the 2.1 Kb EcoRI/BclI fragment was not detected. The primers anneal within the regions that are deleted in the defective NPTII genes. Only when a repaired NPTII gene is present a 593 bp fragment is amplified. Primers 2 and 3 are indicated in the figure by arrows that point from the 5'- to 3'-end.

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sLB=synthetic left T-DNA border repeat; B=BclI; E=EcoRI; H=HindIII.

Figure 9:

Detection of recombinants after *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation of protoplasts of the target line with the T-DNA construct of pSDM101 using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The target locus of the plant line 104(.1.6) is depicted as are the T-DNA constructs of pSDM100 and pSDM101. The 20 basepair long oligonucleotides 1 and 2 that were used in the PCR, are indicated with arrows that point from the 5'- to the 3'-end.

Figure 10:

A. The translational SSU-NPTII fusion constructs (see example 9 and 11). The constructs were cloned as HindIII or PstI/HindIII fragment into the poly-cloning sites of pIC20R, resulting in the plasmids pNTSS1, pNTSS2, pNTSS3 and pNTSS4. pNTSS1 contains the fusion gene that consists of the complete sequence of the SSU clone (HindIII fragment) and has the 1690 bp BamHI NPTII module from pSDM53 inserted in the 4th. exon. The coding sequences of the SSU gene (exons) are indicated with the boxes numbered 1 to 4. Non-coding regions of the gene such as promoter, introns and terminator are indicated by a single line. Construct pNTSS2 was derived from pNTSS1 and lacks the promoter and part of the coding region up to the PstI site (P1). Plasmid pNTSS3 contains the complete SSU clone that has the BglII/BamHI NPTII module inserted in the 2nd. exon. pNTSS4 contains the promoterless fusion gene of pNTSS3. Below the constructs the length of the fusion genes is indicated in basepairs. From the pIC plasmid the fusion constructs were excised as SalI/XhoI fragment and cloned in the SalI/XhoI sites between the borders of the binary vector pSDM14, resulting in pNTSS11 A/B, pNTSS12 A/B, pNTSS21 A/B and pNTSS22 A/B. A/B indicates the orientation of the fragment in pSDM14. Only the B orientation is shown here. The construction of pSDM14 is depicted in figure 11. O.D.= overdrive sequence.

Restriction sites: B1=BamHI, B2=BglmII, E1=EcoRI, H1=HpaI, H3=HindIII, K1=KpnI, P1=PstI, S1=SalI, X1=XhoI.

B. The EcoRI/XmaIII fragment that was used to construct pSDM53 was composed of 2 complementary oligonucleotides (I and II). The sequence of the fragment is shown and restriction sites are indicated above the sequence. Below the sequence the amino acids of the translation product are given. The numbers 2 and 3 below the amino acids refer to the second and third codon of the NPTII coding sequence. At the bottom of the figure the DNA and amino acid sequence of the fusions between the coding regions of SSU and NPTII are shown.

Figure 11:

The construction of the binary vector pSDM14. See example 10 for detailed description. See also the legend.

Figure 12:

Plasmid pNTSS512 contains an alternative T-DNA construct to target the SSU locus in tobacco cells. The construction of this plasmid is described in example 12. The boxes 3' and 5' indicate the downstream and upstream non-coding sequences of the aux-2 gene. The non-coding sequences of the SSU-gene are indicated by a line and the coding regions (exons) are depicted by the boxes 1 to 4. See also the legend. Restriction sites: B1=BamHI, B2=BglII, E1=EcoRI, H1=HpaI, H3=HindIII, K1=KpnI, P1=PstI, S1=SalI, X1=XhoI.

Figure 13:

A consensus for T-DNA constructs that can be used to achieve gene targeting. See chapter "detailed description" for explanation of the numbered boxes.

The following Examples only serve to illustrate the invention and do not mean to limit the scope of its applications.

Example 1

Transformation of tobacco protoplasts by cocultivation with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

Cocultivation is the plant cell transformation method in which plant protoplasts and *Agrobacterium* are incubated together and where during subsequent regeneration from protoplast to callus selection takes place on the transfer of T-DNA (Marton *et al.*, 1979; Fraley *et al.*, 1984).

For the experiments described below the following protocol for cocultivation of tobacco protoplasts with *A. tumefaciens* was used. *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. petit havana SR1 plants were axenically grown in Magenta boxes, filled with 50-60

ml Daichin-agar (0.6%) solidified MS30-medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962; contains 30g sucrose/l). Every 5-8 weeks apical meristems of the plants were transferred to fresh medium. Protoplasts were prepared from leaves of 5-8 week old axenically grown tobacco plants by overnight incubation at 26°C in K3 0.4 M sucrose medium (Nagy and Maliga, 1976), 1 % cellulase R10, 0.1 % Macerozyme R10 and 0.1 % MES. The protoplasts were washed one time in K3 sucrose medium, diluted to 1×10^5 cells/ml in K3 medium containing 0.4 M glucose (K_3G) and distributed in batches of 7 ml in 9 cm petridishes. They were incubated overnight in the dark prior to cocultivation with the bacteria. *Agrobacterium* strains were grown at 29°C in LB medium containing 20 mg/l rifampicin and 50 mg/l kanamycin. End log phase cultures were diluted in K_3G medium and the bacteria were added to the protoplasts at a ratio of approximately 100 bacteria per protoplast. After three days of cocultivation the protoplasts were embedded in agarose discs by mixing 5 ml protoplasts with 5 ml 0.8 % low melting-type agarose (Sigma) in SII medium (Muller *et al.*, 1983) containing 0.1 M sucrose and 0.2 M mannitol. The bacterial growth was stopped by the addition of cefotaxim and vancomycin to final concentrations of 200 mg/l and 100 mg/l, respectively. After 10 days 15 ml SII medium containing either 50 mg/l kanamycin or 10 mg/l hygromycin was added to the discs. Seven days later 15 ml SII medium with kanamycin at 100 mg/l and hygromycin at 20 mg/l was added. From this moment on the medium was refreshed weekly by replacing 15 ml old medium with 15 ml fresh SIII medium (100 - 150 mg/l kanamycin, 20 - 30 mg/l hygromycin). This medium is identical to the SII-medium except for the mannitol concentration which is 0.1 M instead of 0.2 M. The plating efficiency was determined by incubation of 1/8 part of an agarose disc on liquid medium without selection. The hormone regime in the K3 and SII media was 1 mg/l NAA, 0.2 mg/l BAP and 0.1 mg/l 2.4D. In the SIII medium 2.4D was omitted. Cefotaxim and vancomycin were added to final concentrations of 200 mg/l and 100 mg/l, respectively.

Microcalli were harvested from selective or non selective medium 4 to 5 weeks after embedding the protoplasts and were transferred to MS30 medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) containing 3 % sucrose, 1.0 mg/l NAA and 0.2 mg/l BAP and solidified with 0.6 % agar (Daichin). Shoots were induced on solid MS15 medium containing 1.5 % sucrose, 1.0 mg/l BAP and 0.1 mg/l NAA. Solid medium also contained 100 mg/l cefotaxim and 50 mg/l vancomycin and for selection 100 mg/l kanamycin or 20 mg/l hygromycin was added. Shoots were tested for Km^r or Hm^r by allowing them to root on MS15-medium to which 20mg/l hydro. or 100mg/l kana. was added.

Example 2

Construction of defective NPTII genes

Construction of the vectors containing different defective NPTII genes started from the binary vector pMOGEN24 (see figure 1). This plasmid was derived from the vector pROK1 (Baulcome *et al.*, 1986) and contains between the borders of the nopaline Ti- plasmid pTIT37 the genes, functional in plants, for kanamycin resistance (Km^r) and hygromycin resistance (Hm^r) in opposite orientation. The vector pMOGEN24 is obtained through standard recombinant DNA techniques (Maniatis *et al.*, 1982) from pROK1 by cloning the coding region of the *E. coli* hygromycin phosphotransferase (Hpt) gene (Gritz *et al.*, 1983) as a *Bam*HI-fragment in the *Bam*HI restriction site in pROK1. Consequently, the coding sequence of the HPT gene, from 19 basepairs in front of the translation initiation codon up to 20 basepairs behind the translationstop codon becomes located between the 35S *CamV* promoter and the transcription terminator of the nopaline synthase gene.

Just in front of the actual translation startcodon (ATG) another ATG codon is present. Because this first codon might disturb translation from the actual codon the sequence of this codon was changed into ATA via oligonucleotide mutagenesis, a standard recombinant DNA technique. Accordingly, the *Bam*HI sites on both sides of the HPT fragment was deleted by filling in using Klenow polymerase (Maniatis *et al.*, 1982).

The *Bgl*II/*Hind*III fragment from pMOGEN24 with on it the right border and the Km^r gene was transferred to the plasmid pUC12 (Messing, 1983; see figure 1) after it had been digested with *Bam*HI and *Hind*III (Maniatis *et al.*, 1982). Subsequently, the transcription termination signal of the nopaline synthase gene was replaced by the termination signal of the octopine synthase gene. This resulted in the plasmid pSDM2 (figure 1) on which are located successively: 1) the right border of pTIT37 (RB), 2) the promoter region of the nopaline synthase gene up to the base in front of the ATG start codon (5' NOS, Bevan *et al.*, 1983), 3) the coding region of the NPTII gene derived from Tn5 from the *Sau*IIIa site ± 10 basepairs (bp) in front of the ATG start codon till the *Pst*I site that is located ± 370 bp behind the TGA stop codon (Beck *et al.*, 1982) and 4) a 700 bp *Pvu*II fragment that contains the transcription termination signal of the octopine synthase gene (3' OCS, Gielen *et al.*, 1984).

To simplify reintroduction of the Km^r gene of pSDM2 or defective mutants derived therefrom into the binary vector, a *Xho*I-linker was introduced at the *Eco*RI-site (figure 1). This results in plasmid pSDM4. A *Xho*I-site was introduced in the binary vector pMOGEN24 as well, by replacing a *Sph*I fragment with a *Xho*I-linker. *Sph*I cuts in pMOGEN24 just before the right border and within the coding region of the Km^r gene. Thus, plasmid pSDM5 was obtained (figure 3). Finally, to be able to isolate the T-DNA constructs integrated in the plant genome by recombination via a Lambda vector library (Maniatis *et al.*, 1982), the so-called *supF* gene located on a *Eco*RI fragment derived from plasmid π VX (Seed,

1983) was cloned next to the Km^r gene. Using the so-called amber/suppressor system, also used and described by Smithies *et al.*, (1985), the Lambda phage library can be enriched for the fragments that contain this *supF* gene. The *EcoRI* restriction sites of the *supF* fragment were filled in with Klenow polymerase and ligation of *Bam*HI-linkers to the fragment was followed by digestion with *Bam*HI. The *Bam*HI fragment was ligated into the *Bam*HI site of pSDM4, resulting in plasmid pSDM7 (figure 1).

The defective Km^r genes were derived from pSDM7 (see figure 2). As an illustration the construction of one of the defective genes, namely the 5'ΔII construct, is extensively described below. The construction of other defective Km^r genes is roughly indicated in figure 2.

For the construction of 5'ΔII, pSDM7 was cut with restriction enzymes *Tth*III.1 and *Xma*III, the ends were made blunt by filling in with Klenow polymerase and on the site of deletion an *EcoRI*-linker (10 bp) was inserted. Due to this modification a sequence that codes for an active region of the NPTII enzyme was deleted (Beck *et al.*, 1982). The sequence at the site of the mutation was checked using the dideoxy-sequencing method (Sanger *et al.*, 1977). Like the other defective Km^r genes 5'ΔII was cloned as a *Xho*I/*Hind*III fragment into the vector pSDM5 that had been cut beforehand with *Xho*I and *Hind*III. The resulting plasmid was called pSDM102 (figure 3, 4 and 8).

The 3'Δ mutants used in the experiment described in Example 3 are depicted in figure 5. Starting from the intact Km^r gene located on plasmid pSDM4, two types of constructs were made. One type was obtained by introducing a 75 bp *Hind*III/*Bam*HI fragment containing the synthetic octopine left border sequence (figure 6) behind the intact Km^r gene on pSDM4. This resulted in plasmid pSDM8. Through deletion of a *EcoRV*/*Bam*HI- or a *EcoRV*/*Rsr*II-fragment respectively the plasmids pSDM8* and 3'ΔIIa were obtained. The defective gene (3'ΔIIa) lacks part of the coding region of the NPTII gene and the transcription termination signal. For the other construct type a *Hind*III/*Bgl*II fragment, containing the wildtype octopine left border sequence derived from the plasmid pRAL3912 (Hoekema *et al.*, 1985) was transferred to pSDM4 that had been digested with *Hind*III and *Bam*I. From the obtained plasmid pSDM9 the *AccI*/*Rsr*II fragment on which part of the coding region of the NPTII gene, the transcription termination signal (3'OCS) and a part of the *Hind*III/*Bgl*II fragment from pRAL3912 is located, is deleted. This results in 3'ΔIIb. An intact Km^r gene with the same border fragment behind the 3'OCS was obtained by deleting the *AccI*/*Bst*EII fragment (pSDM9*). The restriction site for *Bst*EII is located behind the transcription termination signal at the end of the 3'OCS part. The constructs with an intact or defective Km^r gene between the right and left border (respectively pSDM8*, pSDM9*, 3'ΔIIa and 3'ΔIIb) were transferred as *EcoRI*/*Hind*III fragment to plasmid pLM997 (see figure 7), that was cut beforehand with *EcoRI* and *Hind*III. This resulted in the binary vectors pSDM200, pSDM210, pSDM201 and pSDM211, respectively. Binary plasmids were mobilized by a triparental mating (Ditta *et al.*, 1980) to a rifampicin resistant (*rif*^r) *Agrobacterium* strain, that already contained a helper Ti-plasmid without T-DNA (e.g. Hoekema *et al.*, 1983; Deblaere *et al.*, 1985). Conjugants were selected on LB agar medium (Maniatis *et al.*, 1989) containing 20mg/l rifampicin and 50 mg/l kanamycin. *Agrobacterium* strains were named after the binary plasmid they contain.

Example 3

Homologous recombination in tobacco protoplasts between two simultaneously introduced T-DNA's

The possibility of homologous recombination between two T-DNAs in a plant cell was tested by transforming tobacco protoplasts with two T-DNAs, by simultaneously cocultivating the tobacco protoplasts with two different *Agrobacterium* strains. Both strains were derived from the same non-oncogenic helper strain, but harbour a different binary vector. The T-DNA of each binary vector contained a different defective NPTII gene, one with a deletion in the 5' part of the coding region of the gene (pSDM102, figure 4 and 8) and the other with a deletion in the 3' part of the gene (pSDM201, figure 5 and 8). In example 2 the construction of the different defective NPTII genes is described *in extenso*.

Tobacco protoplasts were cocultivated according to the procedure described in example 1, with the following strains: 1) 1,5x10⁶ protoplasts with SDM102 alone as a negative control, 2) 1,5x10⁶ protoplasts with SDM201 alone or SDM211 alone as a negative control, and 3) 1,5x10⁶ protoplasts with both SDM102 and SDM201 or both SDM102 and SDM211.

(Co-)transformation frequencies of the various constructs were determined in a smaller experiment. Here, 5x10⁵ protoplasts were cocultivated with both SDM102 and SDM200 or both SDM102 and SDM210. For strain SDM102 the transformation frequency was determined by using the hygromycin resistance gene present on the T-DNA of plasmid pSDM102. Strains SDM200 and SDM210 were used to estimate the frequency with which the T-DNA of respectively strains SDM201 and SDM211 was transferred to tobacco cells. The T-DNA of the binary vector of strain SDM200/SDM210 is similar to that of SDM201/SDM211 except that it contains an intact NPTII gene construct between right- and left T-DNA border instead of the 3' deleted gene. Approximately 5-7% of the protoplasts regenerated to callus. Of these surviving calli ± 20% appeared to be transformed with the 102 construct, whereas for both the construct 200 (=201) and the construct 210 (=211) transformation percentages were observed of ± 15%. Of the calli that had already been transformed with one construct (Hm^r or Km^r) approximately 30% appears to be transformed with the

other construct (Hm^r or Km^r).

In the cocultivation experiment where protoplasts were co-transformed with a 5'▲-construct (102) and a 3'▲-construct (201 or 211) restoration was found in 1-4% of the co-transformed calli. In the negative controls only one Km^r calli was obtained. This callus did not contain a repaired Km^r gene and progeny of this callus did no longer show kanamycin resistance. A clear difference in transformation frequency between the 201 construct (3'▲ with synth. LB) or the 211 construct (3'▲ with wildtype LB) was not observed.

The obtained Km^r calli were regenerated into plants as described in example 1. In leaf extracts from these plants NPTII activity could be detected, using non-denaturing gels (Platt and Yang, 1987), at the correct position in the gel. The plants were also analysed on the DNA level. Accordingly, proof for the presence of a restored Km^r could be provided.

Theoretically, the NPTII gene could have been restored via homologous recombination in the bacterial background. This could only be possible if transfer of the binary vectors between the two bacterial strains should occur. Crossing experiments described in the following example (4) excluded this possibility.

Example 4

The control crossing-experiment

To test whether transfer of binary vectors occurred between *Agrobacterium* strains, a donor- and a recipient-strain were incubated for 3 days at 28°C. A total of 10⁹ bacteria of each strain was mixed and spotted on a nitrocellulose filter lying on either solid LB medium or on a layer of tobacco suspension cells that had been plated on solid MS30 medium containing 0.5 mg/l of the plant hormone 2,4D. In addition similar incubations were performed in the presence of *E. coli* helper strain RK2013 which is used in triparental matings (Ditta *et al.*, 1980). The donor strain SDM201 is rif^r and contains the binary vector pSDM201 that carries a bacterial gene for kanamycin resistance (Km^r). The recipient strain LBA285 is a spontaneous spectinomycin resistant (spc^r) derivative of strain LBA202 and does not contain any plasmid. LBA285 behaves like a wildtype recipient for Ti-plasmids in conjugation experiments. (Hooykaas *et al.*, 1980). If transfer of the binary vector pSDM201 should occur from SDM201 to LBA285, spc^rKm^r colonies would be found on selective plates. The bacteria were plated on LB medium containing 250 mg/l spectinomycin and 50 mg/l kanamycin after incubation. Resistant colonies were found at a low frequency (0.8x10⁻⁸). These were not genuine transconjugants, because they were all rif^r. Indeed, incubation of strain SDM201 alone gave rise to spc^rrif^rKm^r colonies at a comparable frequency. From this we concluded that these colonies represent spontaneous spc^r derivatives of strain SDM201. Transfer of the binary vector did occur when the donor and recipient strain were incubated together with *E. coli* helper strain RK2013 (Ditta *et al.*, 1980). This confirmed that genes essential for efficient transfer of binary vectors are not present in the strains used in our transformation experiments but have to be provided in trans to obtain conjugation. When *E. coli* strain RK2013 was provided as helper, the frequency of transfer after incubation on MS medium in the presence of plant cells (8x10⁻⁷/recipient) was even lower than when incubation was performed on bacterial (LB) medium (1x10⁻³/recipient). Consequently, we can conclude that homologous recombination between the T-DNAs had indeed taken place after co-introduction in the plant cell.

Example 5

Southern blot analysis of plants derived from Km^r-calli

Plant DNA was isolated from not fully expanded leaves of plants in the growth room as described (Mettler, 1987) and purified on a CsCl-gradient. The concentration of the obtained DNA suspension was determined by measuring the OD₂₆₀. Approximately 10 µg of genomic DNA was used for digestion with restriction enzymes. Following separation on a 0.7 % agarose TBE gel (Maniatis *et al.*, 1989) the DNA was transferred to a Hybond N membrane (Amersham; Cat. No. RPN.303N) by capillary blotting and the membrane was (pre)hybridized according to the Hybond N protocol. Final washing was performed in 0.3xSSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. DNA probes labelled with [³²P]-dCTP (specific activity: 0.5 - 1x10⁹ dpm/µg DNA) were obtained using the mixed primer method (Boehringer Mannheim kit; Cat. No. 10044 760). The chromosomal DNA isolated from plants regenerated from kanamycin resistant calli was analysed according to the method described above.

Chromosomal DNA isolated from 2 transgenic plants each containing a single copy of the 102 construct, from a plant containing the 100 construct and from a non-transformed *N. tabacum* cv. petit havana SR1 were used for reconstruction. In figure 8 is depicted which internal bands are to be expected after digestion with *Eco*RI and *Bcl*II. The 5'deletion construct (102) gives an internal band of 1.6 kilobasepairs (Kb), while the intact (correctly repaired) Km^r gene should give a band of 2.1 Kb. Digestion with *Hind*III only generates so-called junction fragments. When the probe only com-

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prised the 3' part of the Km^r gene (e.g. the 0.7 Kb PvuII fragment with the 3'OCS, Gielen *et al.*, 1983) integrated copies of the 3' deletion mutant were not observed on the blot, which simplified the interpretation.

The expected 2.1 Kb fragment, corresponding with a repaired NPTII gene, was present in almost all Km^r plants tested (figure 8). In case the 2.1 Kb fragment could not be detected the presence of a repaired gene could be shown by PCR-analysis using primers 2 and 3 (figure 8).

Example 6

Construction of transgenic tobacco plants containing a defective NPTII gene as target-locus for homologous recombination

Transgenic tobacco plants were obtained by cocultivating leaf discs of axenically grown tobacco plants (Horsch *et al.*, 1985) with bacterial strain SDM104. After cocultivation, the leaf discs were placed on solid MS30-medium with callus inducing hormones (1.0 mg/l NAA and 0.2 mg/l BAP) and the antibiotics cefotaxim (200 mg/l) and vancomycin (100 mg/l). After one week the leaf discs were transferred to callus-inducing medium with 20 mg/l hygromycin. Resistant calli were cut and transferred to shoot-inducing medium (MS15, 1mg/l BAP, 0.1 mg/l NAA, 100 mg/l cefotaxim and 50 mg/l vancomycin). Shoots were cut and tested for Hm^r by allowing them to root on hormoneless MS30-medium with 20 mg/l hygromycin.

The transgenic plants obtained with the method described above were analysed at the DNA level (see example 5). Subsequently, plant lines were selected that showed a simple T-DNA integration pattern. Plant line 104(1.6) transformed with the 104-construct was used as acceptor plant for the targeting experiments. This line appeared to have 2 T-DNA copies integrated in inverted orientation at the same position in the plant genome (figure 9).

Example 7

Restoration of a defective NPTII gene in a transgenic tobacco plant via homologous recombination using Agrobacterium-mediated DNA-transfer

Protoplasts of transgenic plant 104.1.6 were cocultivated with Agrobacterium strain SDM101. Cocultivations were carried out with approximately 2x10⁷ protoplasts. To determine the transformation frequency 1x10⁶ protoplasts were cocultivated with Agrobacterium strain SDM100. The cocultivation experiments were carried out according to the procedure described in example 1. In two independent experiments, protoplasts of plant line 104 were cocultivated with an Agrobacterium strain harbouring the binary vector pSDM101. The plasmid pSDM101 contains a NPTII gene with a 5' deletion, next to the hygromycin resistance marker (figure 9). The transformation experiments resulted in 285 and 281 kanamycin resistant calli, respectively. In most of these calli gene targeting had not occurred. Results which are not shown here suggested that the 5' deleted NPTII gene at the repair T-DNA had been fused to an endogenous plant gene.

In recent articles on homologous recombination in animal cells the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique is used for quick detection of a homologous recombination event (Kim & Smithies, 1988; Zimmer and Gruss, 1989). Also in our experiments we used the PCR method to screen for kanamycin resistant calli in which an intact NPTII gene had been formed via homologous recombination (Figure 9). A PCR with two primers that anneal within the regions deleted in either the target NPTII gene or the repair construct should result in amplification (of a 979 bp size fragment) only if an intact NPTII gene is present. In this way a total number of 213 calli was screened. Three calli appeared to be PCR-positive and plants were regenerated from these calli resulting in plant lines 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Example 8

Molecular analysis to detect targeting events.

The chromosomal DNA of the plant lines was analysed using the Southern blot method described in example 5. DNA was cut with the restriction enzymes EcoRI/BclI and HindIII, the fragments were separated on gel and subsequently transferred to Hybond-N membrane. Hybridisation was performed with an internal NPTII probe (the 610 bp XmaIII/RsrII fragment, see figure 8).

In plant line 1, one of the 3' deletion mutant copies of the NPTII gene present on the target locus had been restored by the incoming T-DNA via homologous recombination. Wildtype NPTII activity could be detected in leaves of this plant line (Platt and Yang, 1987), thereby confirming the presence of an intact NPTII gene.

Example 9

Construction of the SSU-fusion genes

In order to isolate an active member of the SSU multigene family a subgenomic library of *N. tabacum* SR1 was constructed in lambda phage PDJII (Maniatis *et al.*, 1982). Using a probe specific for a SSU cDNA-clone of *N. tabacum* cv. petit havana SR1, a clone containing a SSU-gene with 3 introns (Mazur *et al.*, 1985) was isolated from this library. The active gene is located on a 2.4 Kb basepair *Hind*III fragment. Both the restriction map and the DNA-sequence of the clones isolated by us corresponded with the published data (Mazur *et al.*, 1985). The *Hind*III fragment was cloned in pIC19H (Marsh *et al.*, 1984) resulting in plasmid pSIC1. This gene was used for the construction of chimaeric SSU-NPTII genes (figure 10). To do this a NPTII insertion module was constructed (clone pSDM53) by:

a) replacing the *Eco*RI/*Xma*III fragment of pSDM4 (see figure 1) containing the nopaline synthase promoter and the start of the coding region by a 51 basepair synthetic *Eco*RI/*Xma*III fragment (see figure 10B) on which a unique *Bam*HI and a unique *Bgl*II restriction site are located.

b) removing both *Pst*I restriction sites from the NPTII-sequence (Beck *et al.*, 1982). The *Pst*I site in the coding region was removed by changing a G into an A on position 1733 in the Tn5 sequence (Beck *et al.*, 1982), using M13/oligonucleotide mutagenesis (mutagenesis kit from Biorad). Consequently, no changes were introduced in the amino acid sequence of the NPTII protein. The other *Pst*I site is located outside the coding region and was removed by cutting with *Pst*I, blunt-ending with Klenow in the presence of dCTP, subsequently cutting with *Sma*I and closing by ligation. Due to this the fragment ranging from base 2519 till base 2656 in the Tn5 sequence (Beck *et al.*, 1982) of the 3' non-coding region was deleted.

For the construction of one fusion gene the 1,7 Kb *Bam*HI fragment of the promoterless NPTII and the 3' OCS terminator was inserted into a *Bam*HI site of the *rbc*S-gene on pSIC1. The resulting plasmid pNS1 contains a translational fusion between the *rbc*S and the NPTII in the fourth exon of the *rbc*S gene.

For the construction of the other SSU-NPTII fusion in the second exon, in pSIC1 the *Bam*HI site was removed from the fourth exon by filling in with Klenowpolymerase. This resulted in plasmid pSIC2. Subsequently, in the second exon of pSIC2 a new *Bam*HI site was introduced using M13/oligonucleotide mutagenesis (mutagenesis kit of Biorad). Due to this a G was changed into a T and an A into a C, respectively on positions 1383 and 1385 in the sequence of Mazur *et al.*, (1984). In the resulting plasmid pSIC3, the 1,7 Kb *Bgl*II/*Bam*HI fragment from pSDM53 was cloned into the new *Bam*HI restriction-site. The clone pNS2 thus obtained contains a translational fusion between the *rbc*S and the NPTII in the second exon of the *rbc*S-gene.

Example 10

Construction of the binary vector pSDM14

The plasmid pSDM10 (see figure 7) served as a basis for the construction of the binary vector pSDM14. Synthetic borders and a fragment containing the overdrive sequences were transferred to pSDM10 by the following method. The overdrive sequence of pTiAch5 is located on a *Bcl*I/*Sac*I fragment (14087-14710, Barker *et al.*, 1983). This fragment was cloned in pIC20R (Marsh *et al.*, 1984) cut with *Sac*I and *Bam*HI. From pIC20R, the 'overdrive' was cloned as a *Sac*I/*Eco*RI fragment to pUC19 (x*Sac*Ix*Eco*RI). The resulting plasmid was digested with *Sac*I and *Kpn*I and a synthetic *Kpn*I/*Sac*I fragment containing the right T-DNA border was ligated into it. By cutting the resulting plasmid with *Hind*III and *Kpn*I a *Hind*III/*Kpn*I fragment containing the left T-DNA border could be cloned. From this plasmid pBINSB2 the *Eco*RI/*Hind*III fragment was excised. The ends of the fragment were filled in with Klenow-polymerase, *Bgl*II-linkers were ligated to it, and following digestion with *Bgl*II the fragment was ligated in pSDM10. In this way pSDM14 was obtained.

Example 11

Cloning of the *rbc*S-NPTII fusion genes in pSDM14

From pNS1 and pNS2 the *Hind*III fragments with the intact fusion genes and the *Pst*I/*Hind*III fragments with the promoterless *rbc*S-NPTII fusions were cloned into pIC20R (Marsh *et al.*, 1984), resulting in plasmids pNTSS1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively (see figure 10). From there, the fusion genes were ligated as *Sal*I/*Xho*I fragments in the binary vector pSDM14 (figure 11) that had been cut with *Sal*I/*Xho*I.

The resulting plasmids pNTSSII (A/B), pNTSS12 (A/B), pNTSS21 (A/B), and pNTSS22 (A/B) contain between a syn-

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thetic right and left border of the octopine Ti-plasmid, the intact 4th. exon fusion gene, the promoterless 4th. exon fusion gene, the intact 2nd. exon fusion gene, and the promoterless 2nd exon fusion gene, respectively. A and B refer to the orientation of the XhoI/SalI fragment in pIC20R. In figure 10 only the B orientation is depicted. The binary plasmids were crossed to a Agrobacterium helper strain that contains the Vir-region on a helper Ti-plasmid (example 2), resulting accordingly in strains NTSS11, NTSS12, NTSS21, and NTSS22.

Example 12

Site-directed mutagenesis of one of the *rbcS*-genes via cocultivation of the protoplasts of *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. *petit havana* SR1 with Agrobacterium

In separate transformation experiments 10⁷ tobacco protoplasts were cocultivated with the Agrobacterium strain NTSS12 and with the strain NTSS22. These strains respectively contain the promoterless 4th exon *rbcS*-NPTII fusion gene and the promoterless 2nd. exon *rbcS*-NPTII fusion gene between the borders of the T-DNA residing on the binary vector. As positive controls the strains NTSS11 and NTSS21 were cocultivated with 10⁶ tobacco protoplasts. The cocultivation method used is extensively described in example 1. Five percent of the protoplasts regenerated to callus and from the positive control it appeared that 15% of the calli had been transformed. In the cocultivation experiments with NTSS12 and NTSS22 Km^r calli were obtained. PCR-analysis was performed on chromosomal DNA of pooled tissue of 10 calli (for the method see Lassner *et al.*, 1989). In some calli the transformed T-DNA, which carries the promoterless fusion construct had recombined within the target locus, giving rise to a functional fusion between the *rbcS*-promoter and the structural part of the NPTII gene. From these calli plants were regenerated and Southern analysis was performed on genomic DNA isolated from these plants. In some of these plants the *rbcS*-NPTII-part of the T-DNA was found to be correctly integrated at the target locus via homologous recombination.

Example 13

An alternative T-DNA construct to achieve gene targeting to the SSU locus.

In this part an alternative T-DNA construct to target the SSU locus is described (figure 12). In contrast with the SSU-NPTII fusion constructs this new construct does not comprise a translational fusion between the SSU gene and the coding region of the NPTII gene but has the NPTII coding region under the nopaline synthase promoter inserted in the 4th exon of the SSU gene. A small portion of the SSU promoter (± 365 bp) is deleted to permit screening for recombinants via PCR. In addition the T-DNA aux-2 gene is introduced into the construct as a negative selection marker to enrich for recombinant calli. The aux-2 gene product converts α -naphthalene acetamide (NAM) to the auxin (NAA). At high concentrations (10-20 mg/l) NAM is capable to promote growth of tobacco cells in auxin-free medium. However, cells that contain the aux-2 gene will efficiently convert NAM to the more potent auxin NAA which is toxic for plant cells at high concentrations (Depicker *et al.*, 1988). Thus, by using auxin-free medium containing NAM at a high concentration it is possible to select for cells, that do not express the aux-2 gene.

A 2.5 Kb HindIII partial of the T-DNA of pTiAch5 (3390 to 5933, Barker, *et al.*, 1983; Gielen *et al.*, 1984) which contains the aux-2 gene was cloned into the HindIII site of pIC20R (Marsch *et al.*, 1984). Sequences upstream of the aux-2 gene comprising the promoter and part of the coding region of the aux-1 gene were deleted. This was done by digestion with PstI (in the polylinker of pIC), producing blunt ends by using the exonuclease activity of 'Klenow'-polymerase, digestion with HincII (5721, Barker *et al.*, 1983; Gielen *et al.*, 1984) and re-ligation of the plasmid. In this way the promoter sequences of the aux-2 gene were left intact. Subsequently, the aux-2 gene was cloned as a SalI/XhoI fragment into the unique SalI site of pNTSS11B. In the resulting plasmid pNTSS112 the transcription of the aux-2 gene is directed towards the left T-DNA border.

Plasmid pNTSS1 was digested with XhoI followed by a partial digestion with BglII and a 3,9 Kb XhoI/BglII fragment was obtained that contained most of the SSU/NPTII fusion gene except for 365 bp which were deleted from the 5' end of the SSU promoter region. This fragment was cloned into the pUC derivative pIC19H (Marsch *et al.*, 1984) cut with XhoI and BamHI. The BamHI insertion module containing the NPTII coding region and the OCS terminator was replaced by a BglII/BamHI fragment which consisted of the NPTII coding region behind the NOS promoterregion without the right T-DNA border sequence. The construction of this new insertion module is described below. In the resulting plasmid pNTSS5 the transcription of the NPTII gene from the NOS promoter is directed towards the 3' end of the SSU gene which can serve as terminator of transcription. In this way the OCS terminator can be omitted which results in a reduction of the size of the insertion module. The SalI/BamHI fragment of pNTSS5 was isolated and ligated into the vector part of pNTSS112 cut with SalI and BamHI. Thus, the binary vector pNTSS512 was obtained which contained the alternative targeting construct (see figure 12).

For the construction of the new NPTII insertion module the BclI/SmaI fragment of pSDM4 containing the NOS

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promoter and the restored NPTII coding region was cloned into pIC20H (Marsch *et al.*, 1984) cut with SmaI and BglII. From the resulting plasmid the fragment was excised with XhoI and BamHI and was recloned in pIC19R (Marsch *et al.*, 1984) cut with XhoI and BamHI. Finally, the new NPTII insertion module was introduced as a BglII/BamHI fragment into pNTSS5.

The binary vector pNTSS512 (figure 12) was transferred via triparental mating to an Agrobacterium strain that contains the Vir-region on a non-oncogenic helper Ti-plasmid (example 2).

Example 14

Transformation with T-DNA construct of plasmid pNTSS512.

Tobacco protoplasts were cocultivated with Agrobacterium strain NTSS512. To determine the regeneration and transformation frequencies protoplasts were regenerated with or without kanamycin as described in example 1. Non-transformed tobacco cells were cultivated on NAM containing medium to determine the regeneration frequency on this medium. In a larger experiment protoplasts were cocultivated with strain NTSS512 and grown on auxin-free medium containing kanamycin and 10-20 mg/l NAM. Integration of the T-DNA construct via illegitimate recombination in the genome of the plant cells resulted in kanamycin resistant and aux-2⁺ cells. Some of these cells were able to grow on NAM-medium because the aux-2 gene was not expressed due to incomplete integration of the T-DNA or inactivation of the gene by methylation. In case the NPTII marker was inserted correctly at the target locus via homologous recombination the aux-2 gene was lost. The resulting cells were resistant to kanamycin and the absence of the aux-2 gene enabled them to grow on auxin-free medium containing a high concentration of NAM.

From the smaller control experiments it was estimated that 5% of the initial protoplasts survived (equal for NAA- and NAM- containing medium) and 15% of the regenerated calli were resistant to kanamycin. In the large targeting experiment the regeneration of protoplasts on NAM-containing medium gave a 10 to 100 fold enrichment for cells that did not express the aux-2 gene. The PCR technique was used to identify the calli obtained through the desired recombination event. Genomic DNA was extracted from pooled tissue of 10 calli (Lassner *et al.*, 1989) and tested in a PCR. The primers used in the reaction respectively annealed in the NPTII coding region and in the upstream region of the SSU promoter that was deleted in T-DNA construct pNTSS512. PCR will only result in amplification of a fragment of expected size if recombination has occurred between incoming T-DNA and target-locus. In fact, in several calli a recombination event was detected. Plants were regenerated from these calli as described and Southern analysis was performed on these plants and on progeny of these plants. In a few plant lines the NPTII module was found to be inserted correctly via homologous recombination at the target locus. It was estimated that the gene targeting frequency ranged from 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁵.

Deposition

For the purpose of enablement the following E.coli strains have been deposited at the "Centraal Bureau voor Schimmelcultures" CBS at Baarn, The Netherlands: (strain Dh5 α ; genotype: F⁻, endA1, hsdR17 (rk m⁺k) supE44, thi-1, lambda⁻, recA1, gyrA96, relA1, Δ (argF-lacZya)U169, phi80dlacZAM15).

E. coli strain useful for DH5 α with plasmid construct	(Date of Deposition)	(Deposition Number)
pSDM100	july 21 1989	CBS 348.89 pSDM4 pSDM10 pSDM200/201 pSDM7
pSDM101		
pSDM102		pSDM104
pSDM9	july 21st 1989	CBS
pSDM14	july 21st 1989	346.89 pSDM210/211 CBS 347.89 pNTSS11 pNTSS12 pNTSS21 pNTSS22

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(continued)

E. coli strain useful for DH5α with plasmid construct	(Date of Deposition)	(Deposition Number)
pSIC1	july 21st 1989	pNTSS512 CBS 349.89 pNTSS11 pNTSS12 pNTSS21 pNTSS22 pNTSS512

The Agrobacterium strain LBA4404, which is a good acceptor strain for all binary plant transformation vectors, has already been deposited earlier (Febr. 24th. 1983) and is available via the "Centraal Bureau voor Schimmelcultures" (CBS) at Baarn, The Netherlands, under number CBS 191.83.

Legend

List of symbols and abbreviations used in the figures.



A double lined box indicates the coding region of the Km^r and the Hm^r gene (NPTII and HPT). The non-coding region is indicated by a single lined box.



Fragment comprising the promoter region of the nopaline synthase gene (5'NOS) and the right T-DNA border repeat of the nopaline Ti-plasmid.



3' region of the nopaline synthase gene containing the signal for termination of transcription (3'NOS).



3' region of the octopine synthase gene containing the transcription terminator (3'OCS).



Promoter region of the 35S transcript of CaMV.



210bp EcoRI fragment containing the E. coli supF.



Right T-DNA border repeat



Left T-DNA border repeat

Hm^r (gene) : (Gene conferring) hygromycin resistance (to plant cells)

Km^r (gene) : (Gene conferring) kanamycin resistance (to plant cells)

KanIII : Bacterial kanamycin resistance gene derived from Streptococcus faecalis

Amp^r : Bacterial ampicillin resistance gene

NPTII : DNA sequence coding for Neomycin PhosphoTransferase II

HPT : DNA sequence coding for Hygromycin PhosphoTransferase

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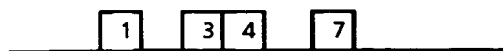
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Claims

- 55 1. A method for introducing a defined mutation in a selected target locus of a nuclear plant genome by integrating at least a part of a recombinant DNA into said genome through homologous recombination at the target locus, which recombinant DNA has the following general structure,



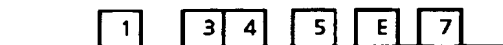
in which the boxes 1 and 7 and the connecting lines represent DNA sequences that are capable of functioning as a T-DNA border in the DNA transfer process,

in which box 1 or 7 may be absent but not both, in which box 3 comprises a DNA sequence which is sufficiently homologous to a DNA sequence inside the target locus and sufficiently long to promote homologous recombination,

in which box 4 represents a DNA sequence that is not homologous to sequences occurring in the target locus, and in which the lines connecting the boxes may represent any number of basepairs, or no basepairs, and identifying transformants having the defined mutation in said target locus using known methods.

2. A method according to claim 1, in which box 1, 3 and 7, and the connecting lines are as defined in claim 1, in which box 4 comprises a DNA sequence that is also sufficiently homologous to promote homologous recombination with its corresponding sequence in the target locus, thereby integrating a part of itself containing one or more mutations, in which the lines connecting the boxes may represent any number of basepairs, or no basepairs.

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, the recombinant DNA having the following general structure,

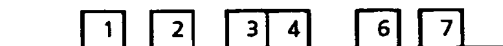


in which box 1, 3 and 7, and the connecting lines are as defined in the above claims,

in which box 4 represents a DNA sequence that is not homologous to sequences occurring in the target locus, in which box 5 represents an expression cassette which is functional in the host, containing a positive selection gene,

in which box E comprises DNA sequences sufficiently homologous to DNA sequences that are located adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the target locus in the plant genome and sufficiently long to promote homologous recombination.

4. A method according to claim 1 or 2, the recombinant DNA having the following general structure,



in which box 1, 3 and 7 are as defined in claim 1,

in which the boxes 2 or 6 represent an expression cassette which is functional in the host, containing a negative selection gene,

in which box 2 or 6 may be absent but not both.



5. A method according to claim 4, the recombinant DNA having the following general structure,

in which box 1-7 and E, and the connecting lines are defined as in the above claims,

in which box E comprises a DNA sequence which is sufficiently homologous and sufficiently long to promote homologous recombination.

6. A method according to claim 1 or 2, the recombinant DNA having the following general structure,

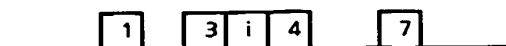


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in which the boxes 1-7 and E, as well as the connecting lines are defined as in any of the above claims.

7. A method according to any of the claims 4-6,
in which box 2 and box 6 represent DNA sequences which are not homologous with the target locus, which serve
as a stuffer sequence inhibiting the expression of the boxes 3 and 4 after undesired recombination,
in which either box 2 or 6 may be absent but not both, in which box 5 may be absent.

8. A recombinant DNA capable of integrating a part of itself into the genome of a plant host via homologous recombination at the target locus,



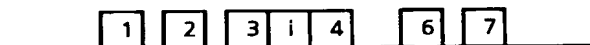
in which the boxes 1 and 7 represent DNA sequences that are capable of functioning as a T-DNA border in the DNA transfer process,

in which box 1 or 7 may be absent but not both,

in which both box 3 and 4 represent DNA sequences which are sufficiently homologous and sufficiently long to promote homologous recombination with the target locus,

in which the DNA sequences within the boxes have the same 5' to 3' orientation as in the target locus, but the order of the boxes themselves have been changed with respect to the situation in the target locus, resulting in insertion of box i in the target locus after homologous recombination, in which the lines connecting the boxes may represent any number of basepairs, or no basepairs.

9. A recombinant DNA according to claim 8, having the following general structure,



in which the boxes 1, 3, 4, 7 and i, and the connecting lines are defined as in claim 7,

in which the boxes 2 or 6 represent an expression cassette which is functional in the host, containing a negative selection gene,

in which box 2 or 6 may be absent but not both.

10. A recombinant DNA according to claim 9, in which the negative selection gene is chosen from the group consisting of the aux-2 gene, the cytochrome p450 gene, the Adh gene, and the TK-gene.

11. A recombinant DNA according to any of the claims 8-10, in which the positive selection gene is selected from the group consisting of the NPTII gene, the HPT gene, and the ALS gene.

12. A vector suitable for cloning in bacteria, comprising a construct according to any of the claims 8-11.

13. A vector according to claim 12, further comprising,

- an origin of replication, allowing the vector to replicate in its hosts,
- a functional marker gene, to allow for selection of transformed hosts,
- a polylinker site, for easy manipulating of the vector.

14. Bacteria containing a vector according to claim 12 or 13.

15. A plant transformation vector, containing a T-DNA construct according to any of the claims 8-11.

16. A plant transformation vector according to claim 15, in which this vector is a binary vector.

17. Agrobacteria, or bacteria related thereto, containing a plant transformation vector according to claim 15 or 16.

18. A process for the preparation of plant cells containing a defined mutation or mutations at a selected target locus

of the genome via homologous recombination, comprising the steps of,

- a) coincubating plant protoplasts or plant parts under transforming conditions, with *Agrobacteria* or species related thereto, containing a plant transformation vector which comprises a construct according to any of the claims 8-11, or
- coincubating plant protoplasts or plant parts under transforming conditions while introducing a defined mutation by the method according to a process according to any of claims 1-7,
- b) identifying the desired cells by screening transformed cells at the DNA-level for the desired recombination event, using known methods.

19. A process for the preparation of plant cells containing a defined mutation or mutations at a selected target locus of the genome via homologous recombination, comprising the steps of,

- a) coincubating plant protoplasts or plant parts under transforming conditions, with *Agrobacteria* or species related thereto, containing a plant transformation vector which comprises a construct according to claim 9, or coincubating plant protoplasts or plant parts under transforming conditions while introducing a defined mutation by the method according to a process according to any of claims 4, 5 or 6,
- b) selecting or enriching for cells which do not express any of the negative marker genes, under conditions allowing for selection,
- c) identify the desired cells by screening transformed cells at the DNA-level for the desired recombination event, using known methods.

20. A process according to claim 19, comprising,

- step a) in which the method is that from claim 6, comprising a recombinant DNA having a positive selection gene.
- step b) selecting for or enriching for cells which do not express any of the negative marker genes present in the construct, and which do express the positive selection gene, under conditions allowing for selection,

21. A process for the preparation of plant cells containing a defined mutation or mutations at a selected target locus of the genome via homologous recombination, comprising the steps of,

- a) coincubating plant protoplasts or plant parts under transforming conditions, with *Agrobacteria* or species related thereto, containing a plant transformation vector which comprises a construct according to claim 8, or coincubating plant protoplasts or plant parts under transforming conditions while introducing a defined mutation by the method according to a process according to claim 7, in which box 3 and 4 comprise a DNA sequence for which can be selected or screened for after proper homologous recombination,
- b) selecting or enriching for cells that do express box 3 and 4, and which do not express the negative selection gene, under conditions that allow for these selections.
- c) identify the desired cells by screening transformed cells at the DNA-level for the desired recombination event, using known methods.

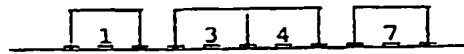
22. A process according to claim 18-21, comprising instead of step a) the following steps,

- transforming bacteria with a vector that is capable of replicating in said bacteria, said vector harboring a recombinant DNA according to any of the claims 8-11, or a recombinant DNA as has been used in the methods according to claims 1-7,
- culturing said bacteria in medium that allows for growth of the bacteria and replication of said vector,
- isolating said vector from the bacteria suspension,
- transforming plants with that vector or part of that vector using direct DNA transformation methods,
- then step b).

23. A process according to claim 19, in which said vector after isolating from the bacteria suspension is incubated with DNA binding proteins, under binding conditions.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Einführung einer definierten Mutation in einen ausgewählten Ziel-Locus eines nuklearen Pflanzen-genoms, bei dem mindestens ein Teil einer rekombinanten DNA durch homologe Rekombination an dem Ziel-Locus in besagtes Genom integriert wird, wobei die rekombinante DNA die folgende allgemeine Struktur hat,



- in der die Kästen 1 und 7 und die verbindenden Linien DNA-Sequenzen darstellen, die zur Funktion als ein T-DNA-Rand in dem DNA-Transferprozess befähigt sind,
- in der der Kasten 1 oder 7, nicht jedoch beide abwesend sein können, in der der Kasten 3 eine DNA-Sequenz umfasst, die genügend homolog zu einer DNA-Sequenz innerhalb des Ziel-Locus und genügend lang zur Bewirkung der homologen Rekombination ist,
- in der der Kasten 4 eine DNA-Sequenz darstellt, die nicht homolog zu den in dem Ziel-Locus vorkommenden Sequenzen ist und in der die Linien, welche die Kästen verbinden, eine beliebige Zahl von Basenpaaren oder kein Basenpaar darstellen können,

und bei dem die Transformaten mit der definierten Mutation in dem besagten Ziel-Locus unter Verwendung bekannter Methoden identifiziert werden.

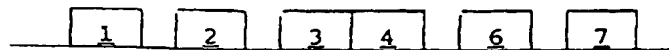
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Kästen 1, 3 und 7 sowie die Verbindungslinien wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, bei dem der Kasten 4 eine DNA-Sequenz umfasst, die ebenfalls genügend homolog ist, um eine homologe Rekombination mit der entsprechenden Sequenz im Ziel-Locus zu bewirken, wodurch sie ein Teil ihrer selbst mit einer oder mehreren Mutationen integriert, und bei dem die Linien, welche die Kästen verbinden, eine beliebige Zahl von Basenpaaren oder kein Basenpaar darstellen können.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die rekombinante Struktur die folgende allgemeine Struktur hat,



- in der die Kästen 1, 3 und 7 und die Verbindungslinien wie in den obigen Ansprüchen definiert sind,
- in der der Kasten 4 eine DNA-Sequenz darstellt, die zu den im Ziel-Locus vorkommenden Sequenzen nicht homolog ist,
- in der der Kasten 5 eine Expressionskassette darstellt, die im Wirt funktional ist und ein positives Selektionsgen enthält,
- in der der Kasten E DNA-Sequenzen umfasst, die zu den neben dem Ziel-Locus oder nahe dem Ziel-Locus im Pflanzen-genom liegenden Sequenzen genügend homolog und zur Bewirkung der homologen Rekombination genügend lang sind.

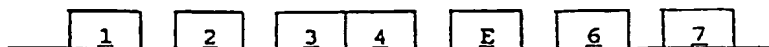
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die rekombinante DNA die folgende allgemeine Struktur hat,



- in der die Kästen 1, 3 und 7 wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind,
- in der die Kästen 2 oder 6 eine Expressionskassette darstellen, die im Wirt funktional ist und ein negatives Selektionsgen enthält,
- in der der Kasten 2 oder 6, nicht jedoch beide abwesend sein können.

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5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, wobei die rekombinante DNA die folgende allgemeine Struktur hat,



- in der die Kästen 1 bis 7 und E sowie die Verbindungslinien wie in den obigen Ansprüchen definiert sind,
- in der der Kasten E eine DNA-Sequenz umfasst, die genügend homolog und genügend lang zur Bewirkung einer homologen Rekombination ist.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die rekombinante DNA die folgende allgemeine Struktur hat,

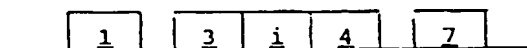


in der die Kästen 1 bis 7 und E sowie die Verbindungslinien wie in einem der obigen Ansprüche definiert sind.

7. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6,

- bei dem Kasten 2 und Kasten 6 DNA-Sequenzen darstellen, die zum Ziel-Locus nicht homolog sind und als Füllsequenz dienen, welche die Expression der Kästen 3 und 4 nach unerwünschter Rekombination unterdrückt,
- bei dem entweder Kasten 2 oder 6, nicht aber beide abwesend sein können, und bei dem Kasten 5 fehlen kann.

8. Rekombinante DNA, die zur Integration eines Teils ihrer selbst in das Pflanzen-Genom mittels homologer Rekombination beim Ziel-Locus befähigt ist,

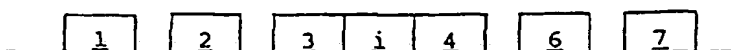


in der die Kästen 1 und 7 DNA-Sequenzen darstellen, die zur Funktion als ein T-DNA-Rand in dem DNA-Transferprozess befähigt sind,

in der der Kasten 1 oder 7, nicht jedoch beide abwesend sein können,

in der die beiden Kästen 3 und 4 DNA-Sequenzen darstellen, die genügend homolog und genügend lang zur Bewirkung der homologen Rekombination mit dem Ziel-Locus sind, in der die DNA-Sequenzen innerhalb der Kästen dieselbe 5' zu 3'-Orientierung wie beim Ziel-Locus haben, die Reihenfolge der Kästen selber jedoch gegenüber der Situation im Ziel-Locus geändert ist, so dass sich die Insertion des Kastens i in den Ziel-Locus nach der homologen Rekombination ergibt, und in der die Linien, welche die Kästen verbinden, eine beliebige Anzahl Basenpaare oder kein Basenpaar darstellen können.

9. Rekombinante DNA nach Anspruch 8, mit der folgenden allgemeinen Struktur,



in der die Kästen 1, 3, 4, 7 und i, sowie die Verbindungslinien wie in Anspruch 7 definiert sind,

in der die Kästen 2 oder 6 eine Expressionskassette darstellen, die im Wirt funktional ist und ein negatives Selektionsgen enthält,

in der der Kasten 2 oder 6, nicht aber beide abwesend sein können.

10. Rekombinante DNA nach Anspruch 9, in der das negative Selektionsgen aus der Gruppe bestehend aus dem aux-2-Gen, dem Cytochrom p450-Gen, dem Adh-Gen und dem TK-Gen ausgewählt ist.

11. Rekombinante DNA gemäß einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 10, in der das positive Selektionsgen aus der Gruppe

bestehend aus dem NPTII-Gen, dem HPT-Gen und dem ALS-Gen ausgewählt ist.

12. Zur Klonierung in Bakterien geeigneter Vektor, beinhaltend ein Konstrukt nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11.

13. Vektor nach Anspruch 12, beinhaltend des weiteren

- einen Replikationsursprung, der dem Vektor die Replikation in seinen Wirten ermöglicht,
- ein funktionales Markergen, um die Selektion nach transformierten Wirten zu ermöglichen,
- einen Polylinker-Ort zur leichten Handhabung des Vektors.

14. Bakterien enthaltend einen Vektor nach Anspruch 12 oder 13.

15. Pflanzentransformations-Vektor, enthaltend ein T-DNA-Konstrukt nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11.

16. Pflanzentransformations-Vektor nach Anspruch 15, in dem dieser Vektor ein binärer Vektor ist.

17. Agrobakterien oder damit verwandte Bakterien, enthaltend einen Pflanzentransformations-Vektor nach Anspruch 15 oder 16.

18. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Pflanzenzellen, die eine definierte Mutation oder Mutationen an einem ausgewählten Ziel-Locus des Genoms enthalten, über homologe Rekombination, beinhaltend die Schritte

a) Ko-Inkubieren von Pflanzenprotoplasten oder Pflanzenteilen unter transformierenden Bedingungen, mit *Agrobacteria* oder damit verwandten Arten, die einen Pflanzentransformations-Vektor enthalten, der ein Konstrukt nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11 beinhaltet, oder

Ko-Inkubieren von Pflanzenprotoplasten oder Pflanzenteilen unter transformierenden Bedingungen, wobei eine definierte Mutation gemäss der Methode des Verfahrens nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7 eingeführt wird,

b) Identifizieren der erwünschten Zellen, indem die transformierten Zellen auf DNA-Stufe unter Verwendung bekannter Methoden auf das erwünschte Rekombinationsereignis überprüft werden.

19. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Pflanzenzellen, die eine definierte Mutation oder Mutationen an einem ausgewählten Ziel-Locus des Genoms enthalten, über homologe Rekombination, beinhaltend die Schritte

a) Ko-Inkubieren von Pflanzenprotoplasten oder Pflanzenteilen unter transformierenden Bedingungen, mit *Agrobacteria* oder damit verwandten Arten, die einen Pflanzentransformations-Vektor enthalten, der ein Konstrukt nach Anspruch 9 beinhaltet, oder

Ko-Inkubieren von Pflanzenprotoplasten oder Pflanzenteilen unter transformierenden Bedingungen, wobei eine definierte Mutation gemäss der Methode des Verfahrens nach einem der Ansprüche 4, 5 oder 6 eingeführt wird,

b) Selektion nach oder Anreicherung von Zellen, die unter Bedingungen, die die Selektion ermöglichen, keines der negativen Markergene exprimieren,

c) Identifizieren der erwünschten Zellen, indem die transformierten Zellen auf DNA-Stufe unter Verwendung bekannter Verfahren auf das erwünschte Rekombinationsereignis überprüft werden.

20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 19, beinhaltend,

- Schritt a), bei dem die Methode diejenige von Anspruch 6 ist und eine rekombinante DNA mit einem positiven Selektionsgen verwendet wird,
- Schritt b) Selektion nach oder Anreicherung von Zellen, die unter Bedingungen, die die Selektion ermöglichen, keines der im Konstrukt vorhandenen negativen Markergene, aber das positive Selektionsgen exprimieren.

21. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Pflanzenzellen, welche eine definierte Mutation oder Mutationen bei einem ausgewählten Ziel-Locus des Genoms enthalten, über homologe Rekombination, beinhaltend die Schritte

a) Ko-Inkubieren von Pflanzenprotoplasten oder Pflanzenteilen unter transformierenden Bedingungen, mit *Agrobacteria* oder damit verwandten Arten, die einen Pflanzentransformations-Vektor enthalten, der ein Konstrukt nach Anspruch 8 beinhaltet, oder

Ko-Inkubieren von Pflanzenprotoplasten oder Pflanzenteilen unter transformierenden Bedingungen, wobei eine definierte Mutation gemäss der Methode des Verfahrens nach Anspruch 7 eingeführt wird, in dem die Kästen 3 und 4 eine DNA-Sequenz beinhalten, nach der, nach ordnungsgemässer homologer Rekombination, selektioniert oder überprüft werden kann,

b) Selektion nach oder Anreicherung von Zellen, die unter Bedingungen, welche diese Selektionen ermöglichen, die Kästen 3 und 4, nicht aber das negative Selektionsgen exprimieren,

c) Identifizieren der erwünschten Zellen, indem die transformierten Zellen auf DNA-Stufe unter Verwendung bekannter Verfahren auf das erwünschte Rekombinationsereignis überprüft werden.

22. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 18 bis 21, beinhaltend anstelle des Schritts a) die folgenden Schritte,

a) Transformieren von Bakterien mit einem Vektor, der zur Replikation in den besagten Bakterien befähigt ist, wobei der besagte Vektor eine rekombinante DNA nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11, oder eine rekombinante DNA wie sie in den Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7 verwendet wurde, einschliesst,

b) Kultivieren der besagten Bakterien in einem Medium, das das Wachstum der Bakterien und die Replikation des besagten Vektors ermöglicht,

c) Isolierung des besagten Vektors aus der Bakteriensuspension,

d) Transformieren von Pflanzen mit diesem Vektor oder einem Teil dieses Vektors unter Verwendung von Methoden der direkten DNA-Transformation,

e) dann Schritt b).

23. Verfahren nach Anspruch 19, in dem der besagte Vektor nach der Isolation von den Bakterien unter Bedingungen, die die Bindung ermöglichen, mit DNA-bindenden Proteinen inkubiert wird.

Revendications

1. Procédé d'introduction d'une mutation définie dans un locus cible sélectionné d'un génome végétal nucléaire par intégration d'au moins une partie d'un ADN recombinant dans ledit génome à l'aide d'une recombinaison homologue au niveau du locus cible, lequel ADN recombinant a la structure générale suivante,



dans laquelle les boîtes 1 et 7 et les lignes de connexion représentent des séquences d'ADN qui sont capables de fonctionner comme une bordure d'ADN-T dans le processus de transfert d'ADN,

dans laquelle la boîte 1 ou 7 peut être absente mais pas les deux à la fois, dans laquelle la boîte 3 comporte une séquence d'ADN qui est suffisamment homologue à une séquence d'ADN située à l'intérieur du locus cible et qui est suffisamment longue pour faciliter une recombinaison homologue,

dans laquelle la boîte 4 représente une séquence d'ADN qui n'est pas homologue aux séquences survenant dans le locus cible, et dans laquelle les lignes de connexion des boîtes peuvent représenter n'importe quel nombre de paires de bases, ou aucune paire de bases,

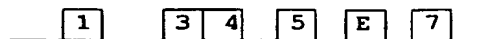
et par identification des transformants ayant la mutation définie dans ledit locus cible en utilisant des procédés connus.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les boîtes 1, 3 et 7, et les lignes de connexion sont comme définies dans la revendication 1,

dans lequel la boîte 4 comporte une séquence d'ADN qui est également suffisamment homologue afin de faciliter une recombinaison homologue avec sa séquence correspondante située dans le locus cible, intégrant de ce fait une partie d'elle-même contenant une ou plusieurs mutations,

dans lequel les lignes de connexion des boîtes peuvent représenter n'importe quel nombre de paires de bases, ou aucune paire de bases.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, l'ADN recombinant ayant la structure générale suivante,



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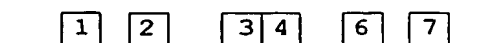
dans laquelle les boîtes 1, 3 et 7, et les lignes de connexion sont comme définies dans les revendications ci-dessus,

dans laquelle la boîte 4 représente une séquence d'ADN qui n'est pas homologue à des séquences survenant dans le locus cible,

dans laquelle la boîte 5 représente une cassette d'expression qui est fonctionnelle chez l'hôte, contenant un gène de sélection positive,

dans laquelle la boîte E comporte des séquences d'ADN suffisamment homologues à des séquences d'ADN qui sont localisées de manière adjacente à, ou au voisinage du locus cible dans le génome de la plante et suffisamment longues afin de faciliter une recombinaison homologue.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, l'ADN recombinant ayant la structure générale suivante,

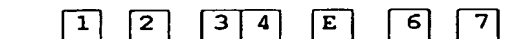


dans laquelle les boîtes 1, 3 et 7 sont comme définies dans la revendication 1,

dans laquelle les boîtes 2 ou 6 représentent une cassette d'expression qui est fonctionnelle chez l'hôte, contenant un gène de sélection négative,

dans laquelle la boîte 2 ou 6 peut être absente mais pas les deux à la fois.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, l'ADN recombinant ayant la structure générale suivante,



dans laquelle les boîtes 1 à 7 et E, et les lignes de connexion sont définies comme dans les revendications ci-dessus,

dans laquelle la boîte E comporte une séquence d'ADN qui est suffisamment homologue et suffisamment longue pour faciliter une recombinaison homologue.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, l'ADN recombinant ayant la structure générale suivante,



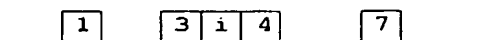
dans laquelle les boîtes 1 à 7 et E, ainsi que les lignes de connexion sont définies selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6,

dans lequel la boîte 2 et la boîte 6 représentent des séquences d'ADN qui ne sont pas homologues au locus cible, qui servent de séquences de remplissage inhibant l'expression des boîtes 3 et 4 après une recombinaison non-voulue,

dans lequel la boîte 2 ou la boîte 6 peut être absente mais pas les deux à la fois, dans lequel la boîte 5 peut être absente.

8. ADN recombinant capable d'intégrer une partie de lui-même dans le génome d'un hôte végétal via une recombinaison homologue au niveau du locus cible,



dans lequel les boîtes 1 et 7 représentent des séquences d'ADN qui sont capables de fonctionner comme une bordure d'ADN-T dans le processus de transfert d'ADN,

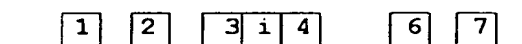
dans lequel la boîte 1 ou 7 peut être absente mais pas les deux à la fois,

dans lequel à la fois la boîte 3 et la boîte 4 représentent des séquences d'ADN qui sont suffisamment homologues et suffisamment longues afin de faciliter une recombinaison homologue avec le locus cible,

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dans lequel les séquences d'ADN situées au sein des boîtes ont la même orientation 5' vers 3' que dans le locus cible, mais l'ordre des boîtes elles-mêmes a été changé par rapport à la situation dans le locus cible, ayant pour résultat une insertion d'une boîte i dans le locus cible après une recombinaison homologue, dans lequel les lignes de connexion des boîtes peuvent représenter n'importe quel nombre de paires de bases, ou aucune paire de bases.

9. ADN recombinant selon la revendication 8, ayant la structure générale suivante,



dans laquelle les boîtes 1, 3, 4, 7 et i, et les lignes de connexion sont définies comme dans la revendication 7, dans laquelle les boîtes 2 ou 6 représentent une cassette d'expression qui est fonctionnelle chez l'hôte, contenant un gène de sélection négative, dans laquelle la boîte 2 ou 6 peut être absente mais pas les deux à la fois.

10. ADN recombinant selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le gène de sélection négative est choisi parmi le groupe constitué du gène aux-2, du gène du cytochrome p450, du gène d'Adh, et du gène de TK.
11. ADN recombinant selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 10, dans lequel le gène de sélection positive est sélectionné parmi le groupe constitué du gène de NPTII, du gène de HPT, et du gène d'ALS.
12. Vecteur approprié au clonage dans des bactéries, comportant une construction selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11.
13. Vecteur selon la revendication 12, comportant de plus,
- une origine de réplication, lui permettant de se répliquer dans son hôte,
 - un gène marqueur fonctionnel, afin de permettre une sélection des hôtes transformés,
 - un site d'agent de liaisons multiples, pour une manipulation aisée du vecteur.
14. Bactérie contenant un vecteur selon la revendication 12 ou 13.
15. Vecteur de transformation végétale, contenant une construction d'ADN-T selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11.
16. Vecteur de transformation végétale selon la revendication 15, dans laquelle ce vecteur est un vecteur binaire.
17. Agrobactérie, ou bactérie apparentée à celle-ci, contenant un vecteur de transformation végétale selon la revendication 15 ou 16.
18. Processus de préparation de cellules végétales contenant une mutation ou des mutations définies au niveau d'un locus cible sélectionné du génome via une recombinaison homologue, comportant les étapes consistant à,
- a) mettre à co-incuber des protoplastes de plantes ou des parties de plantes dans des conditions transformantes, avec *Agrobacterium* ou avec des espèces apparentées à celle-ci, contenant un vecteur de transformation végétale qui comporte une construction selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11, ou mettre à co-incuber des protoplastes de plantes ou des parties de plantes dans des conditions transformantes, tout en introduisant une mutation définie par le procédé selon un processus selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7,
 - b) identifier les cellules voulues en criblant les cellules transformées au niveau de l'ADN en ce qui concerne l'événement de recombinaison voulue, en utilisant des procédés connus.
19. Processus de préparation de cellules végétales contenant une mutation ou des mutations définies au niveau d'un locus cible sélectionné du génome via une recombinaison homologue, comportant les étapes consistant à,
- a) mettre à co-incuber des protoplastes de plantes ou des parties de plantes dans des conditions transfor-

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mantes, avec *Agrobacteria* ou avec des espèces apparentées à celle-ci, contenant un vecteur de transformation végétale qui comporte une construction selon la revendication 9, ou

mettre à co-incuber des protoplastes de plantes ou des parties de plantes dans des conditions transformantes, tout en introduisant une mutation définie par le procédé selon un processus selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4, 5 ou 6,

- b) sélectionner les cellules ou enrichir en cellules qui n'expriment aucun des gènes marqueurs négatifs, dans des conditions permettant la sélection,
- c) identifier les cellules voulues en criblant les cellules transformées au niveau de l'ADN en ce qui concerne l'événement de recombinaison voulue, en utilisant des procédés connus.

20. Processus selon la revendication 19, comportant,

- l'étape a) dans laquelle le procédé est celui de la revendication 6, comportant un ADN recombinant ayant un gène de sélection positive,
- l'étape b) de sélection des cellules ou d'enrichissement en cellules qui n'expriment aucun des gènes marqueurs négatifs présents dans la construction, et qui expriment le gène de sélection positive, dans des conditions permettant la sélection.

21. Processus de préparation de cellules végétales contenant une mutation ou des mutations définies au niveau d'un locus cible du génome via une recombinaison homologue, comportant les étapes consistant à,

- a) mettre à co-incuber des protoplastes de plantes ou des parties de plantes dans des conditions transformantes, avec *Agrobacteria* ou avec des espèces apparentées à celle-ci, contenant un vecteur de transformation végétale qui comporte une construction selon la revendication 8, ou
- mettre à co-incuber des protoplastes de plantes ou des parties de plantes dans des conditions transformantes, tout en introduisant une mutation définie par le procédé selon un processus selon la revendication 7, dans lequel les boîtes 3 et 4 comportent une séquence d'ADN qui peut être sélectionnée ou criblée après une recombinaison homologue correcte,
- b) sélectionner les cellules ou enrichir en cellules qui expriment les boîtes 3 et 4, et qui n'expriment pas le gène de sélection négative, dans des conditions qui permettent ces sélections,
- c) identifier les cellules voulues en criblant les cellules transformées au niveau de l'ADN en ce qui concerne l'événement de recombinaison voulue, en utilisant des procédés connus.

22. Processus selon les revendications 18 à 21, comportant au lieu de l'étape a) les étapes suivantes consistant à,

- transformer des bactéries avec un vecteur qui est capable de se répliquer dans lesdites bactéries, ledit vecteur abritant un ADN recombinant selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11, ou un ADN recombinant tel que celui utilisé dans les procédés selon les revendications 1 à 7,
- cultiver lesdites bactéries dans un milieu qui permet la croissance des bactéries et la réplication dudit vecteur,
- isoler ledit vecteur de la suspension bactérienne,
- transformer les plantes avec ce vecteur ou avec une partie de ce vecteur en utilisant des procédés de transformation d'ADN directe,
- puis étape b).

23. Processus selon la revendication 19, dans lequel ledit vecteur après isolement à partir de la suspension bactérienne est mis à incuber avec des protéines de liaison de l'ADN, dans des conditions de liaison.

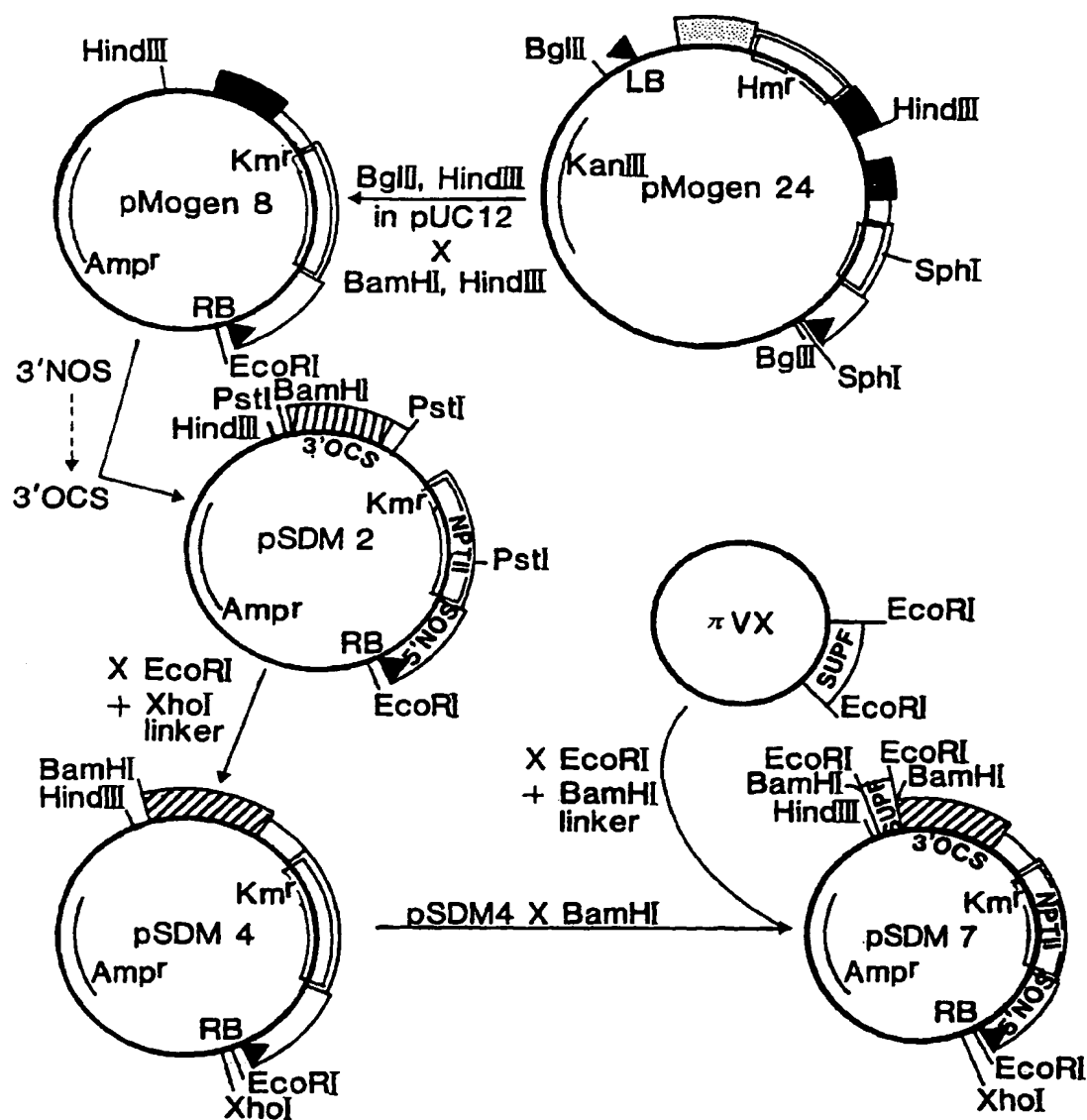


Fig. 1

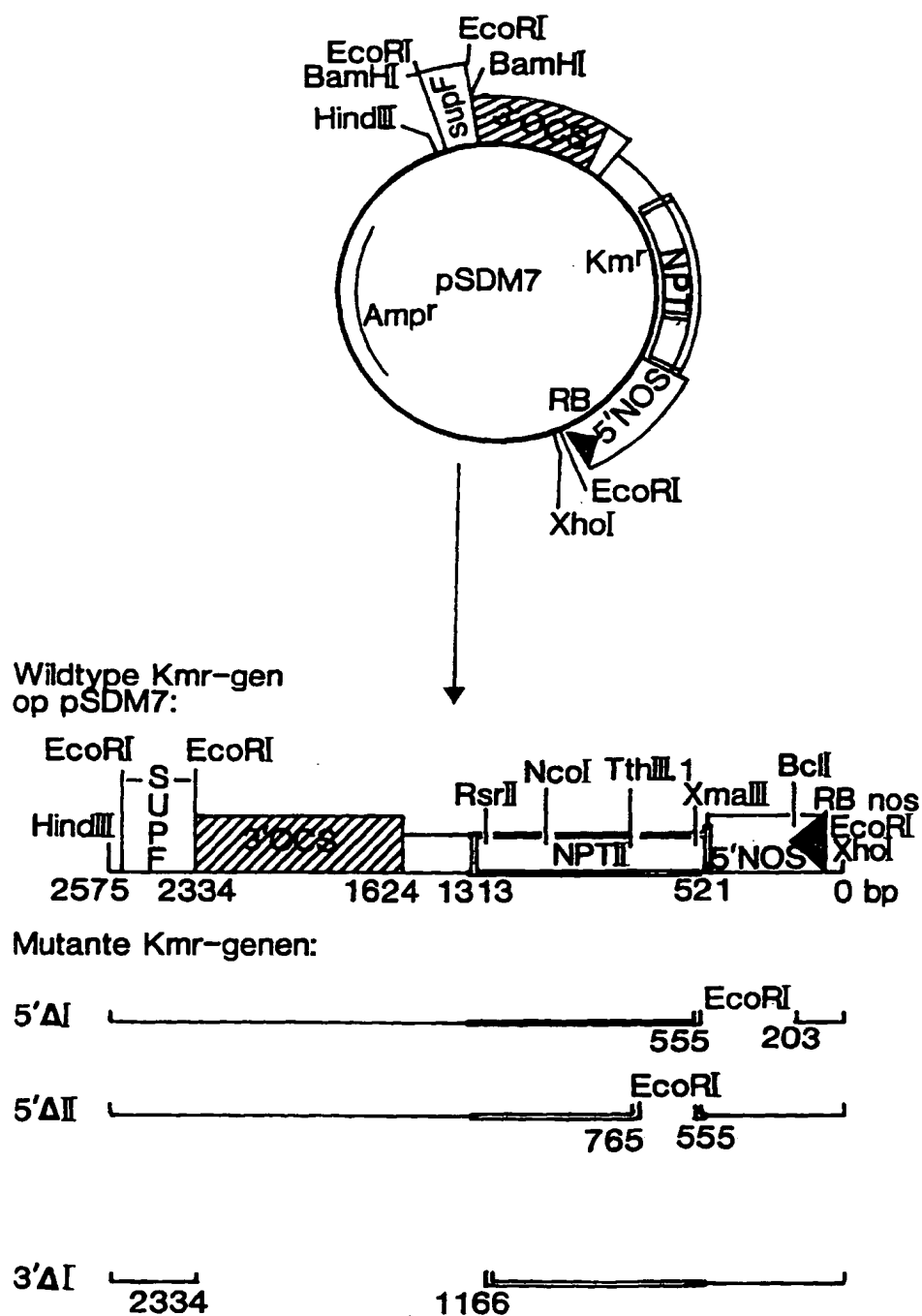


Fig. 2

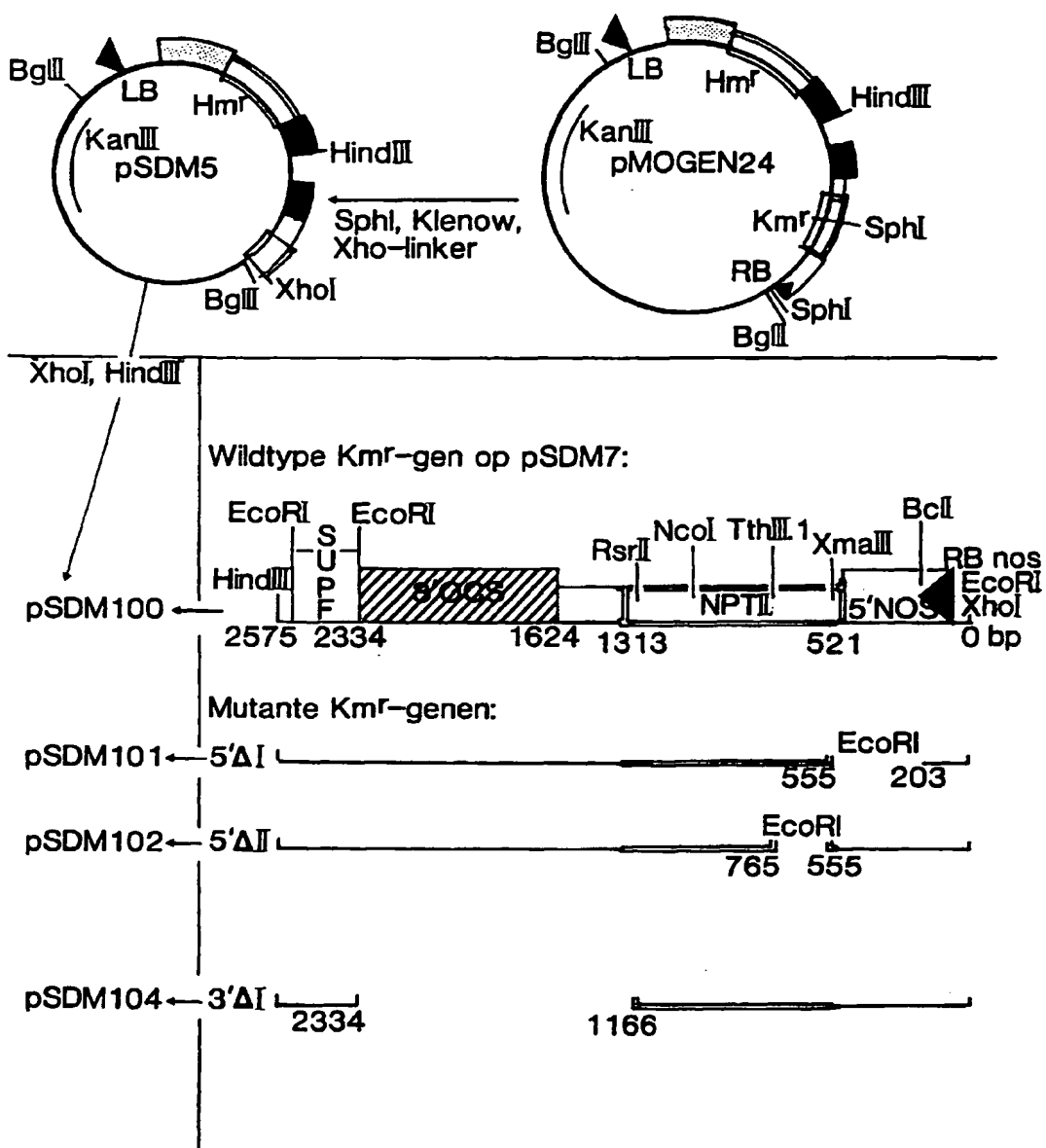


Fig. 3

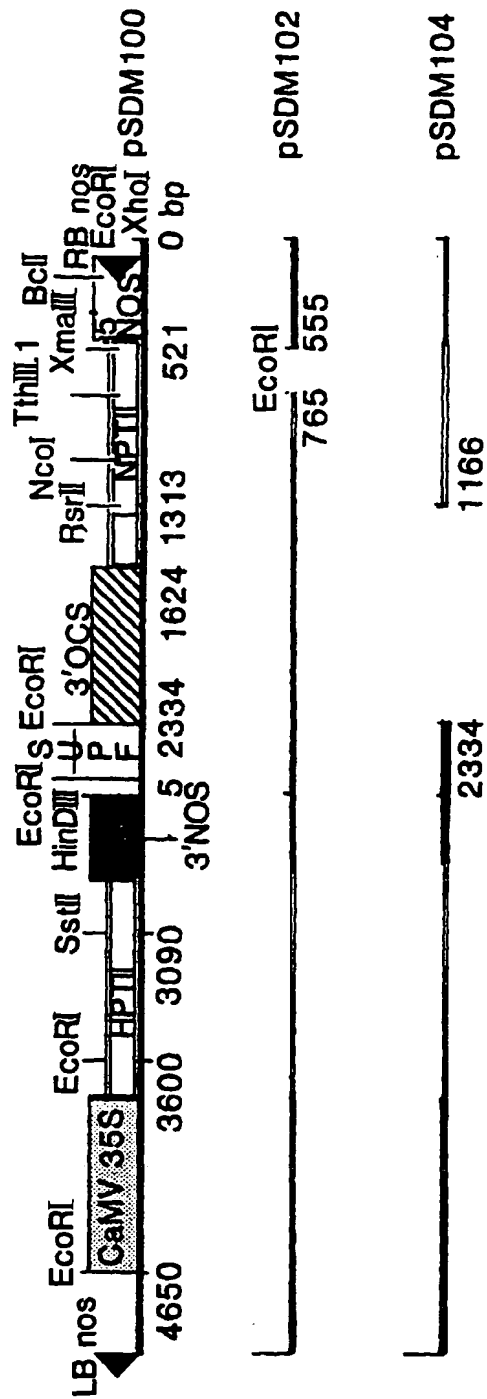


Fig. 4

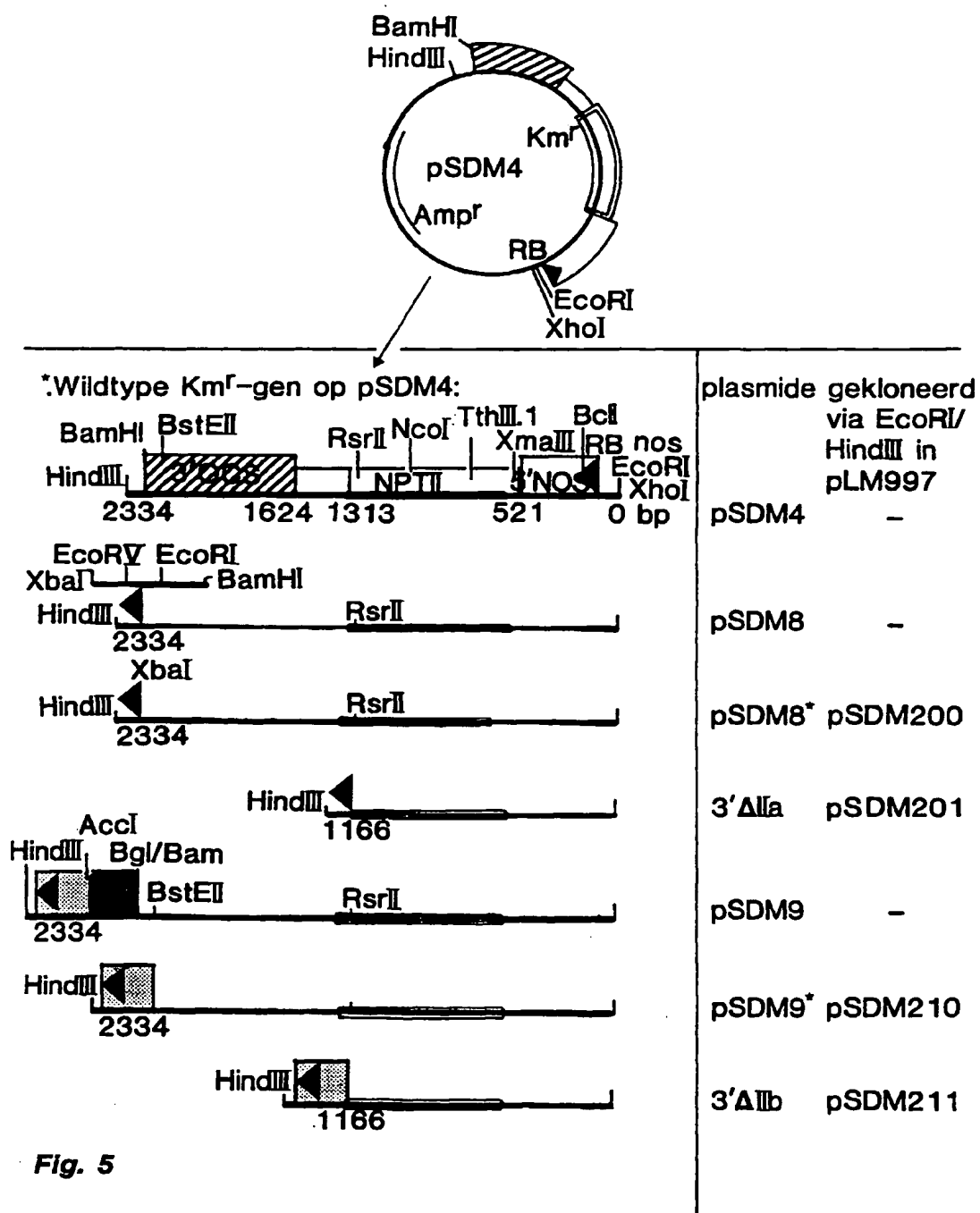


Fig. 6

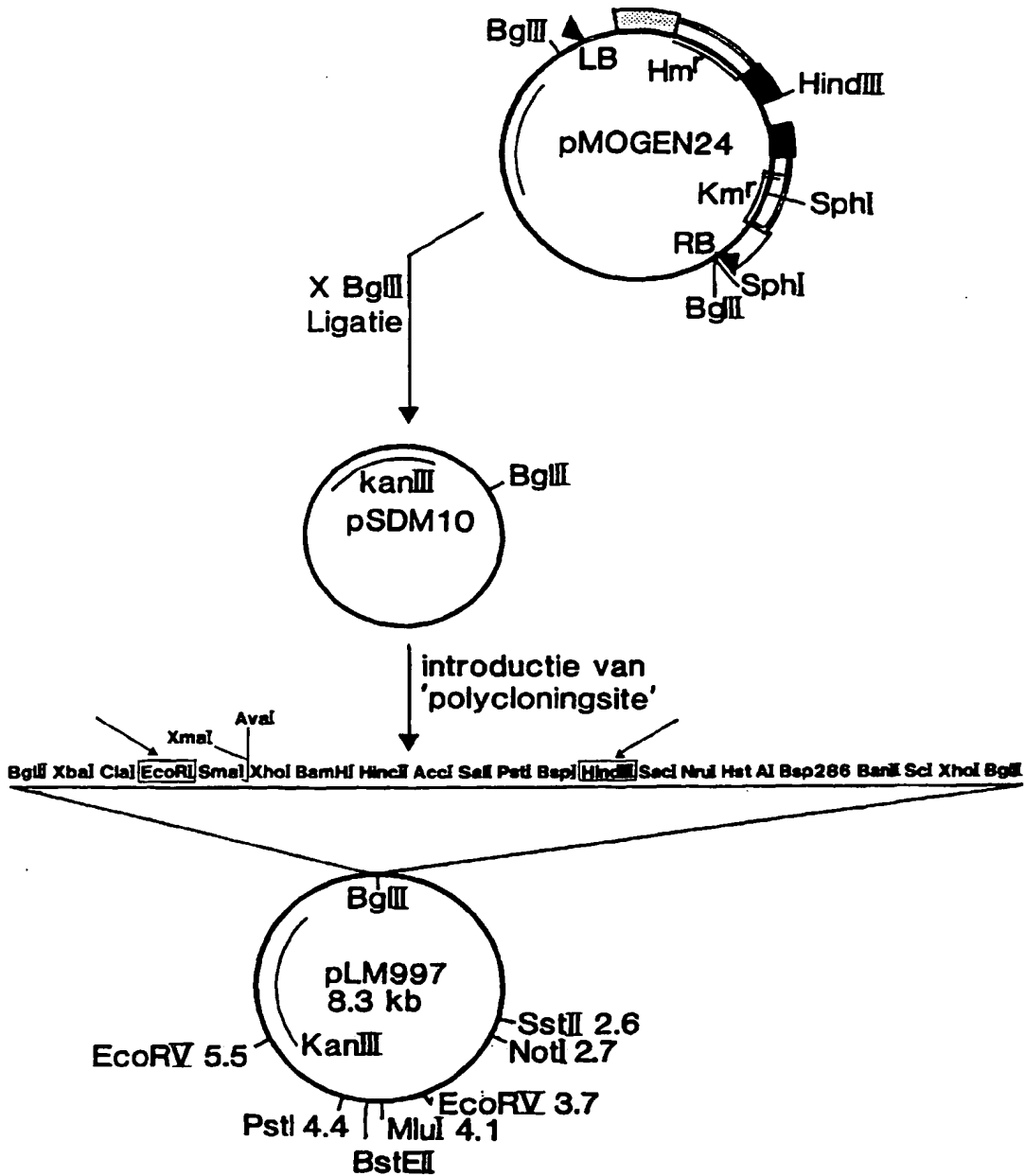


Fig. 7

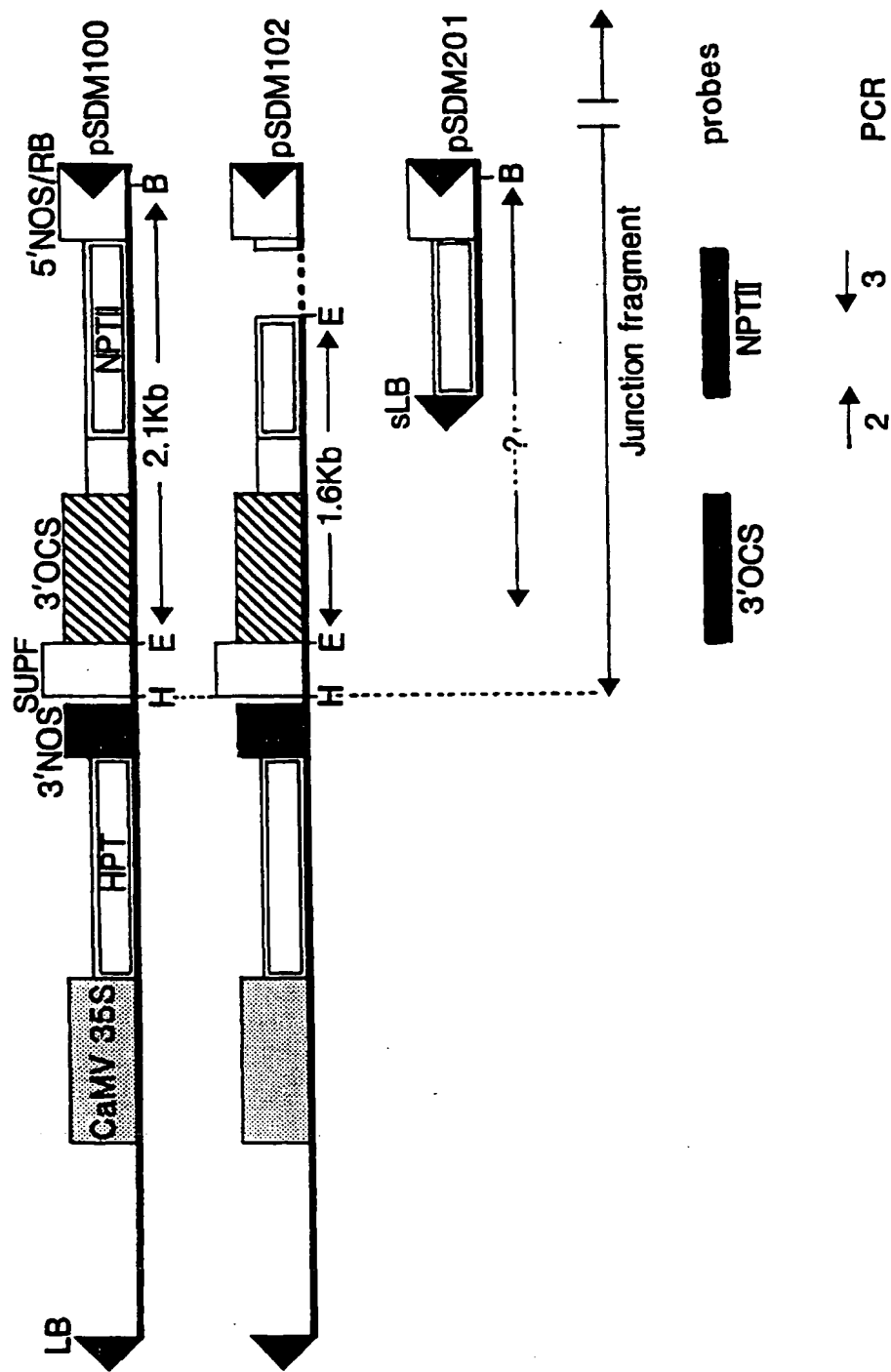


Fig. 8

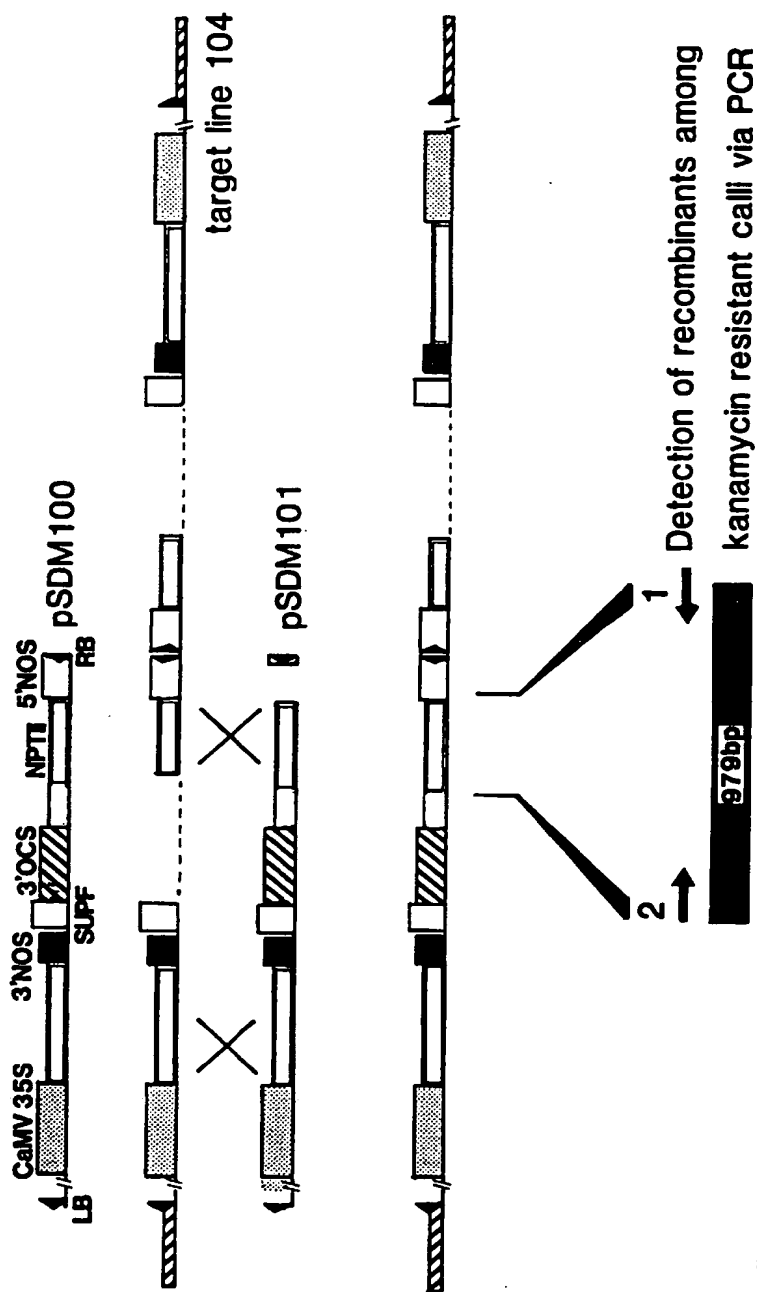


Fig. 9

pNTSS clone no. in:
pIC20R pSDM14

1 -----> 11B

2 -----> 12B

3 -----> 21B

4 -----> 22B

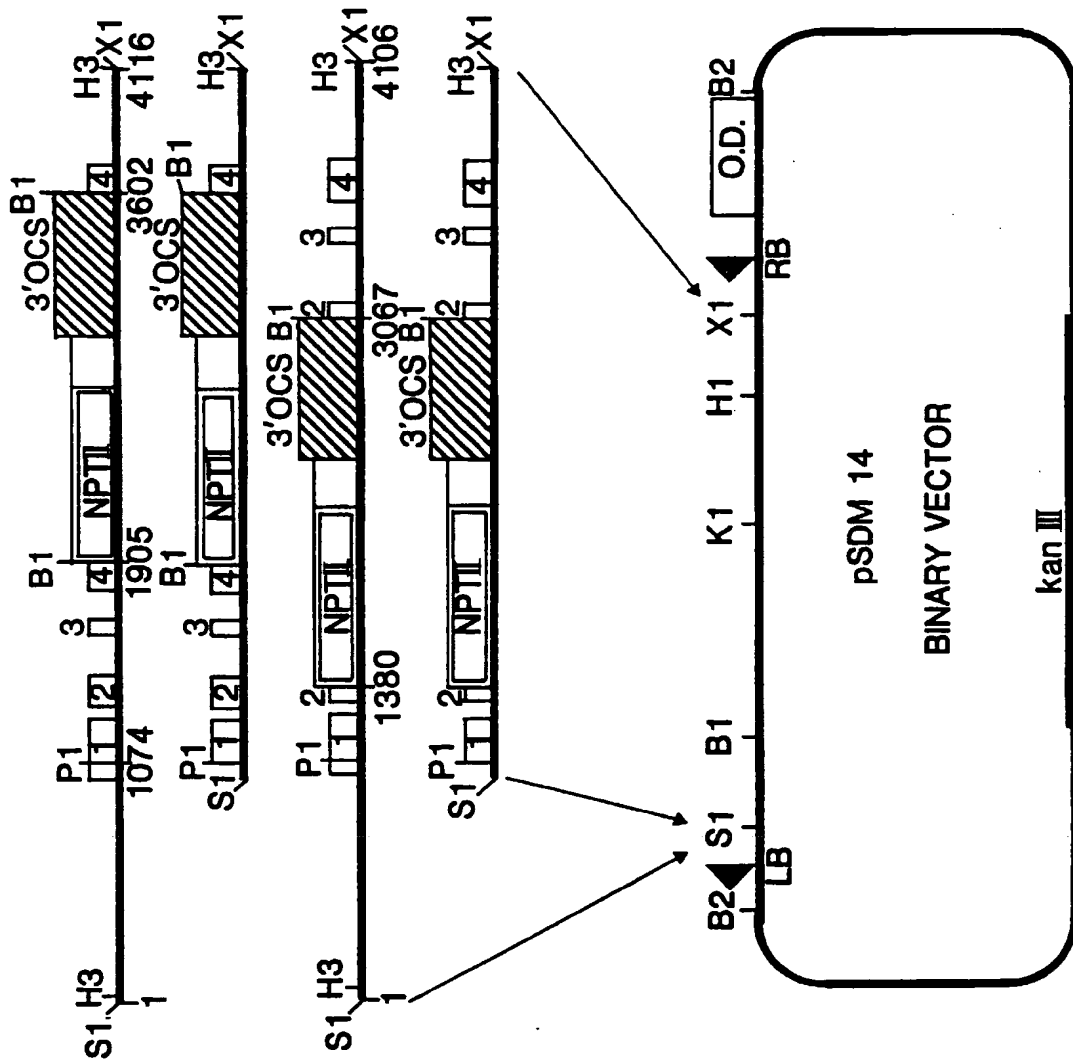


Fig. 10 A

Oligonucleotides (55 mers) used to construct pSDM3:

<u>EcoRI</u>	<u>BamHI</u>	<u>BglII</u>	<u>XmaII</u>
5'-AA TTC TGG ATC CGT GGA GAT CTG	ATT GAA CAA GAT GGA TTG CAC GCA GGT TCT CC-3'		
3'- G ACC TAG GCA CCT CTA GAC	TAA CTT GTT CTA CCT AAC GTG CGT CCA AGA GGC CG		
phe trp le arg gly asp leu	le glu-----> NPTII		
	2 3		

Translational fusions:

in pNTSS1 and 2 : 5'-(SSU 4th exon) -GCC TGG ATC/CGT GGA-(NPTII)-3'

trp ile / arg gly

BamHI

BamHI/BglII

in pNTSS3 and 4 : 5'-(SSU 2nd exon) -CAG GAT C/TG ATT GAA-(NPTII)-3'

asp l/eu ile glu

Fig. 10 B

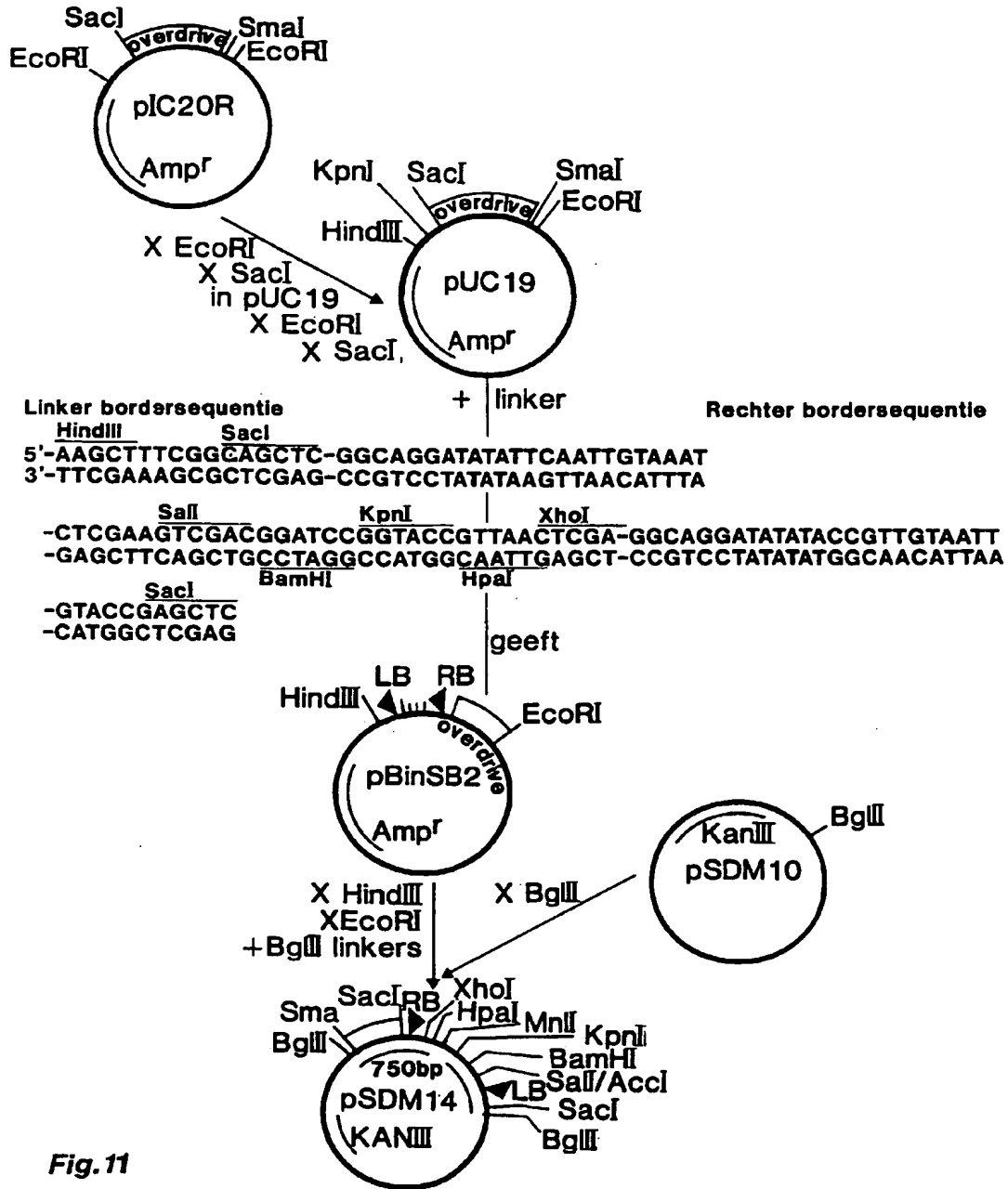


Fig. 11

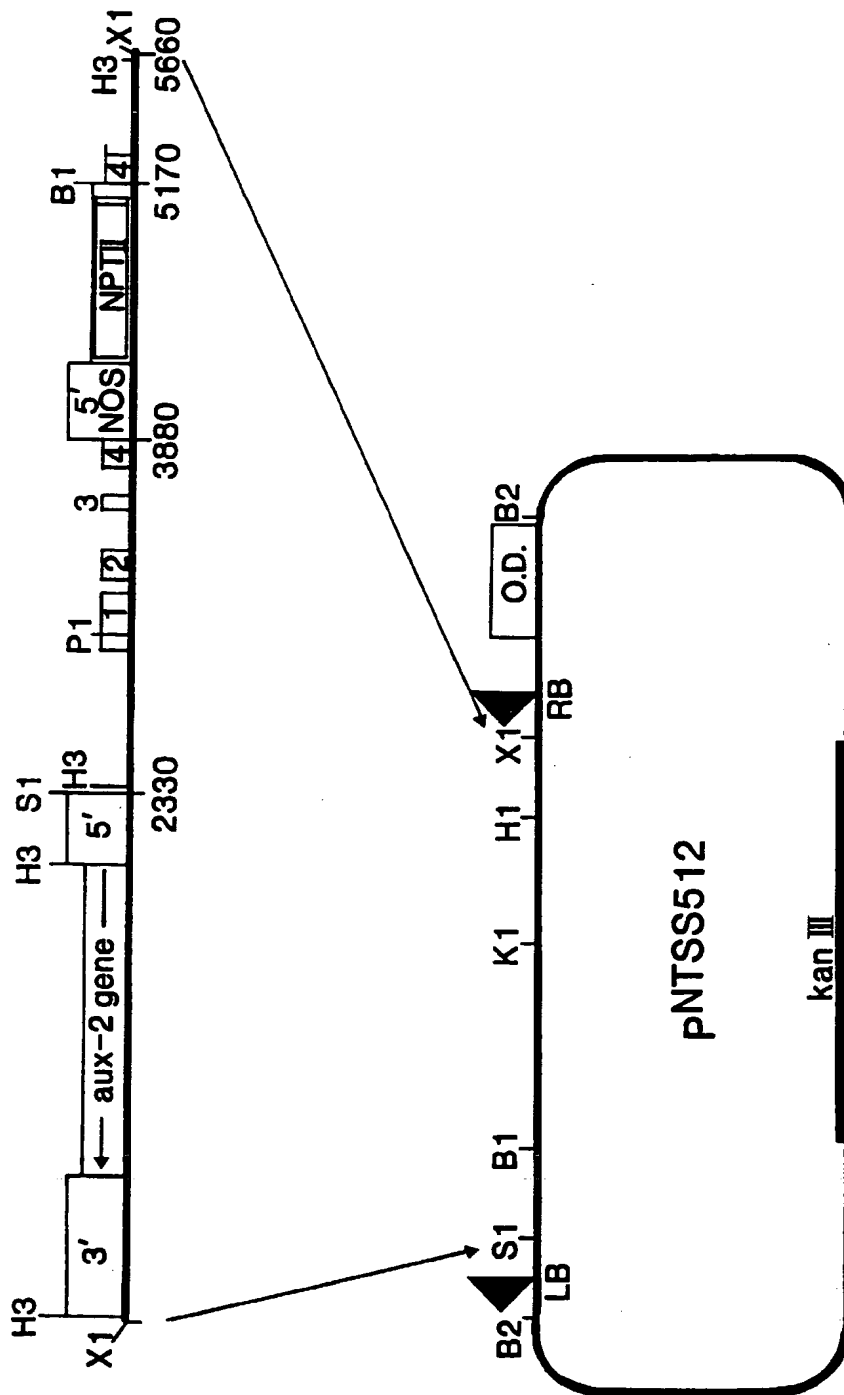


Fig.12

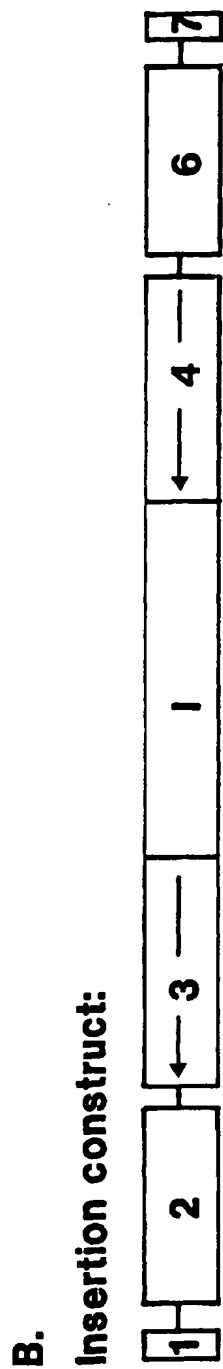
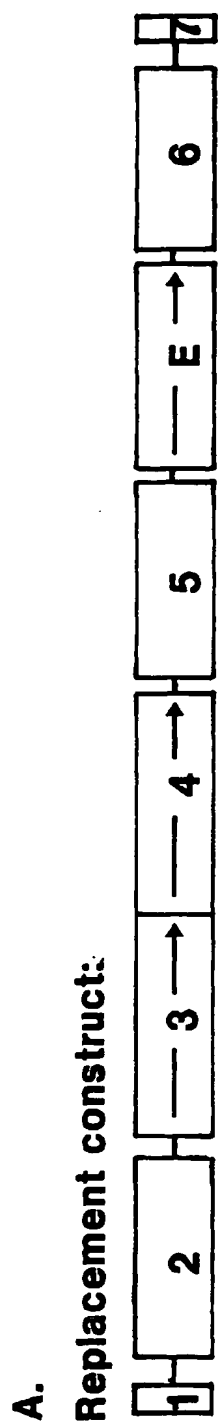


Fig. 13